

Jeremy N. Glean

CLAY SMOKING PIPES RECOVERED FROM THE SUNKEN
CITY OF PORT ROYAL: MAY 1, 1966 - SEPTEMBER
30, 1967.

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I. INTRODUCTION TO PORT ROYAL PIPES

by

Adrian Oswald M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Much has been written on tobacco pipes but it is only in the last twenty years that they have become a vital tool in the hands of the archaeologist wishing to date sites post 1600 A.D. This statement applies to white clay pipes of British origin (1). Prior to the last war regional studies of these pipes had been made for Hull, Broseley, Bristol and London, but these suffered from the lack of a general typology and in some cases from faulty identification of pipemarks with makers. The evolution of a typology by the writer arose from post war excavations in the devastated City of London. Here the discovery of vast quantities of artifacts which at that time were difficult to date by themselves, failing coin evidence, called for an easily used reliable dating tool. It seemed possible that clay tobacco pipes which were found in almost every context might, by reason of their short life, due to fragility, supply such a need. These had an additional advantage that a proportion, very small in the 17th century, were signed with makers' initials. Unfortunately the records of the Pipemakers Company had disappeared in the mid nineteenth century and there was no comprehensive list of makers available. Nevertheless by 1951 the writer was able to publish a typology, based in the main on London pipes. This typology with three revisions had stood the test of time in its essentials and provides basic dating to within about 30 years over the past three centuries. Naturally there have been additions and improvements by others. One may instance the study of Broseley pipes by the writer and R.E. James (2), and the methods of dating from the bores of the stems evolved by Harrington and Binfold (3), which when used with caution have proved useful. In 1960 the writer was able to publish a list of makers (4) which Parsons has supplemented for North Eastern England (5) and Atkinson for Sussex and Marlborough. Regional developments and styles are at present the subject of much fieldwork in Britain. American studies have been pioneered by Omwake, Hume and Walker (6).

Such is the outline of archaeological development in this field which has particular value in the study of New World sites. Now the discoveries at Port Royal open fresh horizons. By reason of the earthquake of 1692 much of the material recovered must be earlier in date than the disaster. From an archaeologist's stand point it is unfortunate that there was continued occupation after this date. It will be seen that from the point of view of pipe identification the intensity of deposit before and after 1692 is much the same. The greatest interest provided by the pipes is the picture they give of trade from Europe to Port Royal.

A note of caution must be sounded here. In Britain the records of the pipemakers of Bristol are probably ninety per cent complete, by virtue of the survival of Freemens admissions and apprenticeship rolls, over a period from the early 17th century to the mid nineteenth. For the other centres records provide only partial coverage. Hence the identification of marks on pipes with makers is much easier and more correct for Bristol than anywhere else. Even so such identification, lacking other factors is always liable to error by reason of the numbers of identical initials. Fortunately in the case of Port Royal the style of the pipes and the marks is of considerable assistance in identification. First the pipe with

no spur or heel is a considerable rarity in Britain outside those discovered in the excavation of Bristol kiln sites (7). Similarly the relief mark on the side of the bowl is a Bristol characteristic and to a lesser extent the initials impressed separately on the back. The crowned mark on the heel seems to have been mainly of London origin (8). Clearly Bristol had the bulk of the trade with some loss of ground as time passed. The London position may well be underestimated (9).

An introduction is no place for detail, but it is interesting to note what appears to be either a partnership between some makers or a takeover of moulds. I would wish to emphasize that in my notes I have only attempted either a general dating on typology of shape or mark or a maker's identification. I have not entered the field of parallels from other sites. Further detailed studies on particular marks and their distribution are clearly feasible.

Further work at Port Royal will enlarge and possibly alter the conclusions drawn in this report and it is hoped will solve the problem of the red pipes, whose shapes seem British but which are very rare in Britain occurring in any quantity only at Carrickfergus in N. Ireland and at Stamford in Lincs., both in the period c. 1650-90.

In conclusion it should be stated that the work of Mr. Marx accomplished under conditions of great difficulty, is of the greatest value in providing a picture of the history, economic life and trade of a New World port at the end of the seventeenth century. The purist may quibble at the lack of stratified deposits but he cannot deny the human picture which the recovery of artifacts provides nor the valuable addition to knowledge of the links between the Old World and the New at this period.

stones, pearls, and various agricultural products. Most of Jamaica's imports came from England, but smaller amounts also came from Ireland and North America. The bulk of the imports from England and Ireland consisted of manufactured goods and other products from Europe destined for local use and trade with the Spaniards. Large numbers of negro slaves were also brought from Africa, both for local use and for selling to the Spaniards.

From an unpublished document written in 1688 - known as the 'Taylor Manuscript' - which is now in the possession of the Institute of Jamaica (11), we have a fairly detailed description of Port Royal shortly before the 1692 disaster. The town consisted of two thousand buildings, the majority of which were made of brick and many were two or more stories high. The population was about eight thousand and, although most contemporary accounts claim that the vast majority of the inhabitants were 'Godless men', there were several different Protestant churches (including a Quaker meeting house), a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. The wharves, warehouses and homes of the wealthy merchants were located on the harbour, or north, side of town, where the water was deep enough for ships of large tonnage to tie up right against the shore. Three large forts - Charles, James and Carlisle (the latter two sank during the earthquake) - as well as several smaller batteries, protected the town. There were three markets: a produce market situated in the centre of the town, and the fish and meat markets located at the water's edge on the western tip of Port Royal. The most outstanding buildings were the King's House, where the island's Council met; the Governor's House; St. Paul's Church (Anglican); the Exchange, the centre for the town's main business transactions; the Marshallsea, which was a prison for men, and Bridewell, a prison for women.

At twenty minutes before noon on June 7, 1692, Port Royal was struck by the first of three strong tremors. The last one was the most violent and was quickly followed by a tidal wave. Within a matter of minutes nine-tenths of the city had either sunk or slid into the sea and no more than ten acres of land remained out of the water by the end of the day: Port Royal was once again a cay, separated from the Palisadoes. More than 2000 lives were lost that day, and within a month an additional 3000 persons died in epidemics that followed the disaster.

Except for a number of men who immediately began carrying out salvage operations on the submerged buildings in hopes of recovering some of the great amount of wealth which went down with the buildings, the majority of the survivors moved across the harbour and founded the town of Kingston. However, within a few months after the disaster, some of Port Royal's former inhabitants moved back to the cay again and began to rebuild the town, but it was never again to regain a degree of its former glory. In 1702 when the town was just starting to flourish somewhat, a fire consumed the whole town. In 1712 and again in 1722 the town was levelled to the ground by disastrous hurricanes. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Port Royal mainly served as an important base for the British Navy and, during periods of war, for privateers.

IV. EXCAVATION OF THE SITE

The site itself is far from being an archaeologists's dream. Over the centuries since the initial disaster, the site

has been seriously disturbed by both nature and man. Subsequent earthquakes as well as many different hurricanes, have greatly altered the sea floor. Probably the most serious disturbance has been caused by the hundreds of ships which have anchored over the site and, in dragging their anchors, have plowed up a great part of the sea floor. During the course of my preliminary survey of the site (January - April 1966) and subsequent excavations we have discovered that the stratigraphical context of the site left a great deal to be desired. On many occasions nineteenth and twentieth centuries items have been found underneath artifacts dating from the period of the 1692 disaster. Furthermore, the site has been used, and is still being used, as a refuge dump, which has made dating of the artifacts recovered more difficult. Except in cases where artifacts are found under fallen walls of the buildings which sank in the 1692 disaster - and this is not always foolproof either, since many walls of the old buildings were still collapsing as late as the 1907 earthquake - we have had to rely almost entirely on hallmarks and touchmarks on silver and pewterware and cross reference with already dated artifacts from other sites, for dating and indentifying artifacts recovered on our site. This also applies to clay smoking pipes, which, with the exception of ceramic sherds and bones, constitute the largest number of any single type of artifact found on the site. (12).

Other factors which make dating artifacts recovered on the site difficult are the almost total lack of underwater visibility and the manner in which the site has to be excavated. At the best, the underwater visibility at the beginning of each day's excavation is rarely more than three or four feet, and once the excavation is in progress, visibility is either nil, or only a few inches. The sediment on the site consists on the average of one to three feet of fine silt, below which there is between three to five feet of very hard-packed mud, which is almost impossible to penetrate with our excavation tool - an airlift - unless it is first broken up in small pieces. Below the mud we find loose black sand and gravel, which like the silt, is easy to pump to the surface up the airlift tube. We have found from long experience that the best method of excavation on our site is to pump in the levels of the sand and gravel, which undermine the hard-packed strata of mud and causes it to fall deeper in the hole, which also results in the mud breaking apart and making it possible to excavate. Naturally this causes artifacts lying at higher levels in the sediment to fall deeper, making stratigraphical dating of these artifacts an impossibility. However, unless another more practical method of excavation can be developed we have no other choice but to excavate in this manner. If we were first to pump the silt to the surface and then try to dig through the hard mud with hand tools, not only would our work be increased tenfold, but also with the extremely bad visibility on the site many artifacts would probably be damaged or broken by the use of the hand tools.

This report deals with the clay pipes recovered from the site during the period May 1, 1966 to September 30, 1967. At the time that the excavation was to begin, a proposal was made to the Jamaican Government by a group of international financiers for the development of present-day Port Royal into a major tourist centre, and included in the proposal was the construction of a deep-water port for cruise ships off the western tip of Port Royal. At that time, and until recently, it was believed that dredging operations would have to be undertaken on a portion of the site, and for that reason it was decided that our excavations should be undertaken in that threatened area.

Before beginning the excavations, we learned from contemporary documents that not only was this area of minor importance in relation to the site as a whole, but also that most of the salvage operations undertaken on the site, right after the disaster and for several decades that followed, were confined to this area, since it was quite shallow and most of the roofs of the buildings remained above water for years., making it easy for salvors to recover items. The area between Fort James and Fort Carlisle, which was where all the wealthy merchants lived and had their warehouses, sank in from forty to sixty feet of water, and relatively little salvaging was carried out there because the depth of the water was difficult for divers to work in at that time.

During the period to time covered in this report, we estimate that we have excavated the site of between twenty and thirty buildings, but this estimate is no more than an educated guess. Only three buildings have been found intact. The positions of the remaining segments - erect or fallen single walls or portions of them and, more rarely, two walls joined at right angles - have been plotted, but it is not always possible to determine to which building they belonged originally. Their arrangement has been disturbed and many of the segments are missing, since a vast number of bricks have been salvaged from this area over the centuries.

However we have been able to determine what some of the buildings were used for from the type of artifacts found in certain areas, as well as the identity of the owners from owners' initials found on silver and pewterware. We know that we have located two turtle crawls, the fish and meat markets, two taverns, a cobbler's shop, a carpenter's shop and possibly a pewterer's or silversmith's shop. The other buildings we believe were probably private homes; at least, the nature of the artifacts found seem to indicate this. Two shipwrecks dating from the time of the 1692 disaster, and another believed to have sunk in 1722, have also been located in the area already excavated.

V. OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLAY PIPES

The total area from which the clay pipes were recovered is approximately 50,00 square feet, which covers less than five per cent of the total site. Intact pipes and pipe bowl and stem fragments are found from the surface of the sea floor to a depth of eight feet in the sediment, but the bulk of the pipes are found in the stratum of hard-packed mud. There were very few areas in the area excavated that did not contain large numbers of pipes. These were: in or around the turtle crawls and fish and meat markets; inside of the three standing buildings; and an area excavated during December 1966 and January 1967 where a hoard of Spanish silver coins were found in a wooden chest. For a radius of about ten feet from the location of the coin hoard, not only very few pipes were found, but also scarcely any other artifacts, such as bones, ceramic sherds and coral-encrusted iron objects, which blanket the rest of the excavated zone.

In three different areas large numbers of pipes were found in a relatively small space. The first area was under a fallen wall, which measured 11½ by 8 feet, and within a two-foot radius of this wall, 489 white clay pipe bowls (but not a single red pipe) were found, along with 88 intact and 140 broken 'onion'

bottles, which seem to indicate the site of a tavern. Matching the owner's initials from several pewter artifacts found under this wall with the names of property owners in this area of the site (13), we found that the owner of the building was a Richard Collins. However no documents have survived to prove that Richard Collins owned a tavern or leased his building to be used as one. Of the total number of pipes found in this area, the majority showed signs of having been smoked and 216 bowls contained 44 different makers' marks.

In another area, but neither under nor near a wall, a total of 650 white pipes and 23 red pipe bowls, along with 103 intact 'onion' bottles were found within a radius of 15 feet. Again most of these pipes showed signs of having been smoked, and it is likely they mark the site of another tavern. Of the total number of pipes found in this area, 237 had the marks of 67 different makers. On the red pipes there were eight different makers' marks.

The last large concentration of clay pipes contained only 100 white clay bowls, but there were two interesting characteristics of this collection: only eight showed signs of having been smoked, and all of the 54 that had maker's mark, bore the same mark, the initials "RT" (See below, numbers #166, #167, and #168 in appendix A).

At least half of the intact pipe bowls found on the site are blackened on the inside, which indicates that they have been smoked. However, only seven were recovered with plugs of tobacco still in the bowls. A completely intact tobacco leaf was also recovered from beneath a fallen wall, where it had been compressed into the bottom sediment and thus preserved from the bad effects that salt water has on organic matter. Two brass pipe tampers have also been recovered to date.

It is only natural that a site such as Port Royal should yield pipes covering a wide date range. Beside those which were thrown or washed into the sea during the 1692 earthquake and subsequent hurricanes, others would have been thrown in as trash, when they cracked or their stems became too short. However, at least 95 per cent of those we have recovered, both those with and without makers' marks, were probably lost in the 1692 earthquake. In dating the white clay bowls, Mr. Oswald used the dates in which each particular pipe bowl was most commonly in use. This does not mean that bowls, to which he has assigned a date of 1700-1740, for example were not in use at the time of the 1692 earthquake.

The number of pipes on which this report is based is 6,264, all recovered between May 1, 1966 and September 30, 1967. The white clay pipes included in the below list were limited to those having completely or almost completely intact bowls and stems long enough to permit measuring the diameter of the stem bore. A few exceptions were made, when only one example of a particular pipe style or maker's mark was available. The list of the red clay pipes include all those with a clearly visible maker's mark, with one exception (see below: #36 in appendix C) which contain only part of a, so far, unique maker's mark.

The breakdown of the list of clay pipes is as follows:

White clay pipes without makers' marks - 3,883

White clay pipes with makers' marks or special markings - 1,157

White clay pipes with illegible makers' marks - 231

Red clay pipes, all with makers' marks - 983

Ornamental reed stem pipes - 10

Total number of pipes: 6,264

Appendix A. contains 245 drawings of white clay pipes with different makers' marks, or with distinct shapes though similar makers' marks, and pipes of special designs or markings. The information below each pipe bowl, such as the date range when it was most commonly in use, the maker's identity and place of manufacture, has all been obtained from Mr. Adrian H. Oswald. The first set of numerals in the parenthesis following the identification of the pipe bowl is the diameter of the stem bore and the second numeral or numerals indicate the number of pipe bowls of this particular type that we have recovered. The stem bore diameter of each pipe was measured, and whenever examples of the same type of bowl have different bore diameters, this information is also indicated. The pipe bowls and their markings are drawn to their exact scale, except in several instances when they were too small to be reproduced with clarity in this report. (These exceptions were drawn twice their normal size and are the following: #152, #155, #196, #198, #199, #200, #204, #205, #210 #212, #213, #214 and #229 in Appendix A).

Since Mr. J.C. Harrington first published a paper in which he set forth a theory that clay pipes, or even the stems of clay pipes alone (14), can be dated closely by the diameters of the bore of the stem, various other experts have written papers for and against this thesis (15). The theory is based on the assumption that, as tobacco became cheaper, pipe bowls became larger, and the bore diameters of the stems consequently were made smaller. It is not my intention to enter the ring with the experts, however, it should be noted that of the types of pipes in Appendix A, there are eighteen (#3, #15, #46, #53, #71, #73, #96, #107, #134, #147, #166, #167, #168, #169, #171, #172, #175 and #176) which have two or three different bore stem diameters. What effect this data will have on Mr. Harrington's theory I will leave to the experts to decide.

I have done very little with the white clay pipes that have neither makers' marks nor any special designs or markings, other than attempt to establish date ranges on them. About 93 per cent are pipes that could have been made and in use at the time of the Port Royal earthquake. Only 26 individual pipe bowls were possibly made before 1660 and about seven per cent were pipes most commonly in use after 1740. Eventually I hope to make a more thorough report on these unmarked white clay pipes.

Appendix B. contains drawings of 46 different ornamental or decorative stems of white clay pipes. We have recovered approximately 30,000 to 40,000 stem fragments, of which only 252 fragments or intact stems contain any ornamentation or makers' identities. The stem bore diameters and the number of fragments with identical markings are indicated in the parenthesis below each drawing. Since most of the stems found with markings on them were not attached to bowls, no attempt has been made to date them. However, pipes made as early as 1650 have been known to contain decorations and makers' names on their stems.

Appendix C. contains drawings of the makers' marks and the bowl shapes of the red clay pipes and the makers' marks shown are about twice their actual size. Compared with the white clay pipes, very little information is known about the red clay pipes. The information included in the parenthesis below each maker's

mark is: the stem bore diameter; the shape of the bowl as shown at the end of Appendix C, which is indicated by a Roman numeral; and the number of stems with identical maker's marks. In a few instances stems with makers' marks were recovered unattached to bowls, and a question mark is used in place of the Roman numeral corresponding to a particular bowl type.

Dr. Ivor Noel Hume had the following to say concerning the red clay pipes: "The examples you sent me, in my opinion, are made from the same clay, the red fired in an oxidizing atmosphere and the grey/brown in a reducing. I am convinced that such pipes were made somewhere in the Caribbean (probably in Jamaica) in the period C.1680-1705. It is quite possible that they were products of Port Royal, or at least some of them were. The examples from Jamaica which I have examined bear no resemblance to any of the red or buff-bodied pipes from Virginia. The texture is different, the marks are different, so are the stem bores, and so too, are the methods of manufacture."

Mr. Adrian H. Oswald was of the opinion that: "These pipes certainly seem English in origin but they are scarce here, the only moderate quantities coming from North Ireland and recently from Stamford (England) dating from the second half of the seventeenth century."

I have had extensive correspondence with both land and marine archaeologists, as well as underwater treasure hunters, and found that there is no record of any red clay pipes having been recovered from shipwrecks, but small numbers have been found on different Caribbean Islands - St. Martin's, Trinidad, the Bahamas, Old Providence Island (Colombia) - and at Porto Bello, Panama.

My personal feeling is that these pipes were not made in Port Royal or elsewhere in Jamaica. In the 'Taylor Manuscript' in which the author specifies the different type of craftsmen working in Port Royal in 1688, there was no mention of a pipe maker, or even anyone engaged in any type of ceramic work, who could also conceivably have made pipes as well as pottery. If we take into consideration that we have found forty-two different sets of maker's marks and that each set belong to a different maker (there is always the possibility that a maker might have used many different marks), Port Royal was too small of a place to have had so many different men engaged in making clay pipes, even over a period of several decades. Also there is no documental evidence that craftsmen of any kind were working elsewhere in Jamaica at the time of the 1692 earthquake.

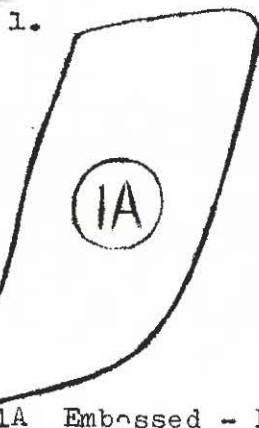
A gentleman in Jamaica, Mr. Michael Tawson, has been doing research for some years on the red clay pipes and is presently preparing a paper on the subject, which might shed more light as to the origin of these pipes.

Appendix D. contains drawings of ten different ornamental bowls which used reeds for stems. Both Hume and Oswald suggest the possibility that these bowls came from either Africa or America, and they probably date from the latter part of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century.

VI. REFERENCES

- (1) Similar work is proceeding in Holland. For a general Dutch bibliography see Brongars, G.A. Nicotiana Tabacum. Amsterdam 1964.
- (2) Oswald A.H. and James R.E. Broseley Pipes. 1955. Arch. Newsletter V. 10. 11.
- (3) Harrington, J.C. Dating stem fragments of 17th and 18th century tobacco pipes. Bull. Arch. Soc. Virginia V.4.1954. Binford L.H. A new method of calculating dates from Kaolin Pipe stem samples. S.E. Arch. Conference Newsletter. IX. 1. 1962. Cambridge. Mass.
- (4) Oswald A.H. Archaeological and Economic History of English Clay Tobacco Pipes. Brit. Arch. Ass. Journ.XXIII. 1960. reprinted 1967 with an additional bibliography.
- (5) Parsons J.E. Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe in N.E. England. Arch. Ael. 4th Ser. XLII. 1964.
- (6) See the bibliography of (4) above.
- (7) These kilns have been excavated by Messrs. Reed and Marochan and await publication.
- (8) Atkinson D.R. Maker's Marks on Clay Tobacco Pipes found in London. Arch. Newsletter VII. 8. 11. gives lists of such marks.
- (9) For a general study of the subject - see Oswald A.H. on Tobacco Pipes. Connoisseur Encyclopedia of Antiques. Vol. IV pp. 201-209. London 1959.
- (10) For more information regarding the history of the site see: Marx, R.F. 1967, PIRATE PORT: THE STORY OF THE SUNKEN CITY OF PORT ROYAL.
- (11) John Taylor, 'Multum in Parvo or Parvum in Multo. Taylor's second part of the history of his life and Travels in America...' 1688.
- (12) For more information concerning our methods of excavation and the work accomplished during 1966 see: Marx, R.F. 'Excavation of the sunken city of Port Royal: December 1965 - December 1966', March, 1967, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston. Jamaica.
- (13) 'Real Estate Transactions before 1692 Earthquake: City of Port Royal, Jamaica', original compilation by the Institute of Jamaica from documents in the Archives of Jamaica; indexed and carded by the National Geographic Society. Also useful is the 'Link-Weems chart of 1692 Port Royal', which was prepared for the National Geographic Society by Capt. P.V.H. Weems, USN Ret., in 1959.
- (14) Harrington, J.C. 1954, 'Dating stem fragments of seventeenth and eighteenth century clay tobacco pipes', Bulletin Arch. Soc. Virginia, IX, 1.

- (15) Chalkley, J.F. 1955, 'A critique and rebuttal of the paper dating stem fragments of seventeenth and eighteenth century clay tobacco pipes by J.C. Harrington', Quarterly Bulletin, Arch. Soc. of Virginia, IX, 4
Also: Omwake, H.G., 1956, 'Date-bore diameter correlation in English white kaolin pipe stems, yes or no?', Bulletin, Arch. Soc. Virginia, XI, 1.

WHITE CLAY PIPES

1A Embossed - Right hand side of bowl.

c. 1700-40. Many different possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 2)

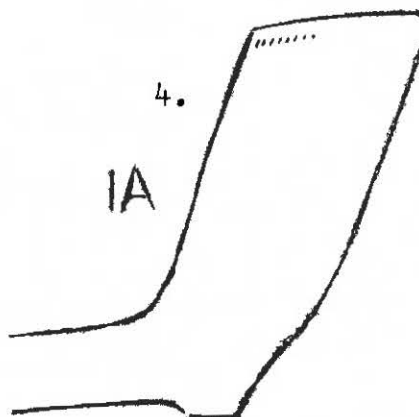


1A Incised-Center of Bowl.

c. 1700-40. Many different possible Bristol makers.
(7/64" - 4)



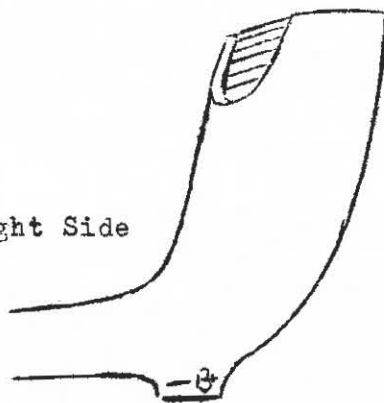
1A Embossed - R.H.S. of Bowl
c. 1700-40. Many different possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 16)



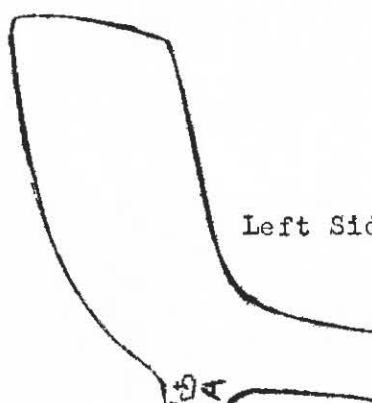
1A Incised - Center of Bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many different possible Bristol makers.
(7/64" - 8)

5.

Right Side

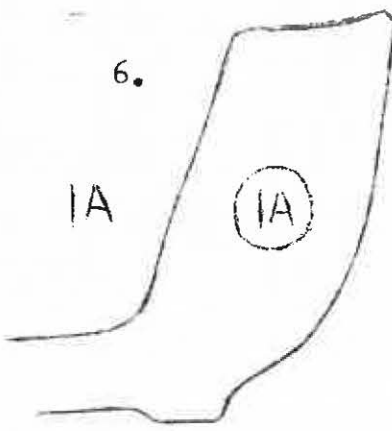


Left Side



1A Embossed - on Right and Left Side of Heel.

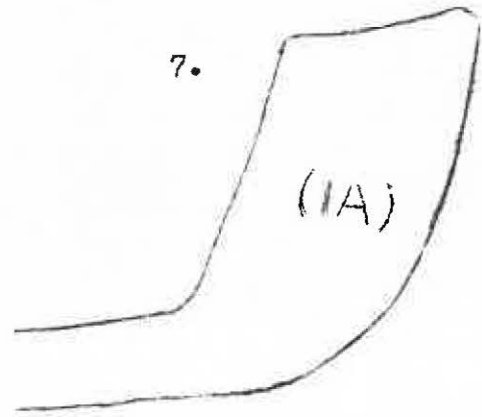
c. 1700-40. Many different possible Bristol Makers.
(5/64" - 3)



6.

IA

IA

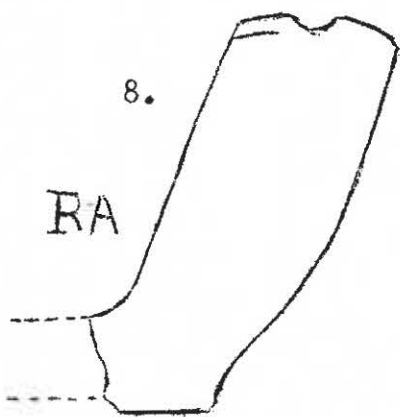


7.

(IA)

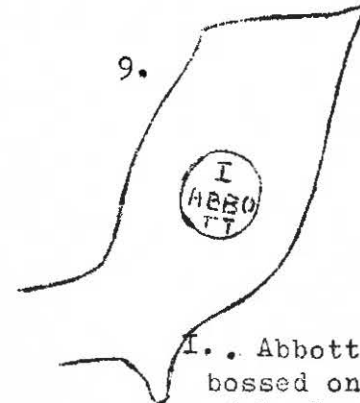
IA Incised - on center of bowl.
IA Embossed - on R.E.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many different
possible Bristol makers.
(3/32" - 4)

IA Embossed - on R.E.S.
of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many different
possible Bristol makers.
(3/32" - 3)



8.

RA

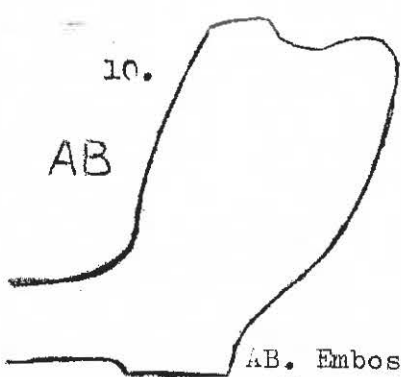


9.

I
ABBOTT
17

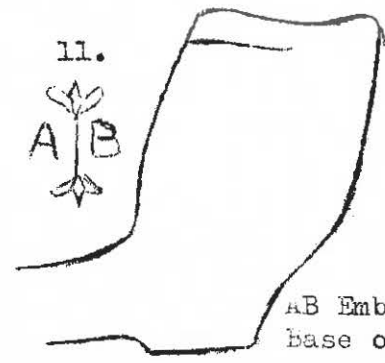
RA Incised on base of heel.
c. 1700-30. Probably Richard
Abbott, Bristol, Freeman 1689,
Polls 1715. (7/64" - 1)

I. . . Abbott em-
bossed on R.E.S.
of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. James Abbott,
Bristol. Freeman 1676.
(3/32" - 2)



10.

AB



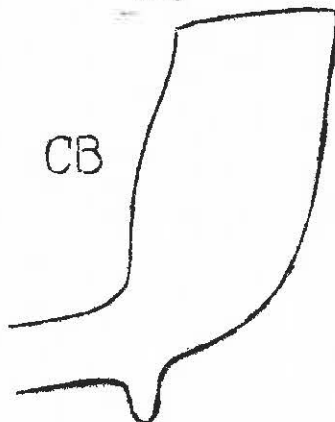
11.

A B

AB. Embossed on
Base of Heel.
c. 1660-80. Probably A. Boyes,
York, Freeman 1646.
(7/64" - 2)

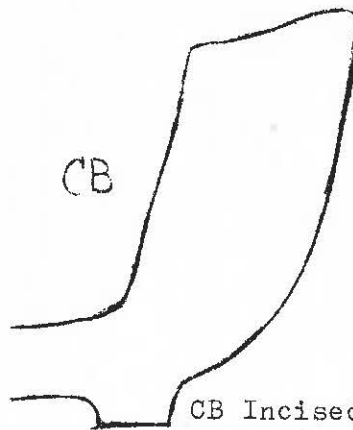
AB Embossed on
Base of Heel.
c. 1660-80. Probably
A. Boyes, York, Freeman
1646. (7/64" - 3)

12.



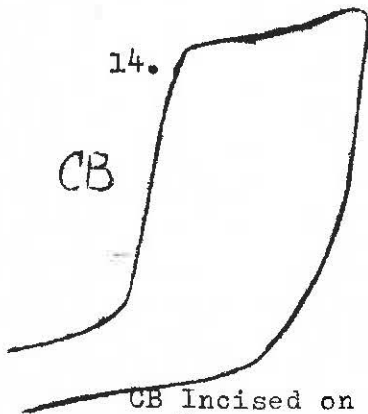
CB Incised - on center of bowl.
c. 1700-50. If Bristol which position of stamp suggests, perhaps Charles Bosher, Bristol, Freeman 1774.
(5/64" - 1)

13.



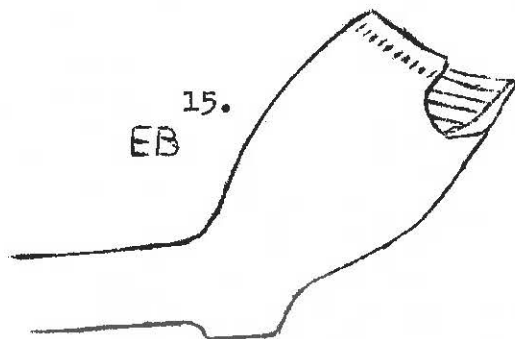
CB Incised - on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Charles Buckley, Bristol, Freeman 1713, Polls 1722. (5/64" - 1)

14.



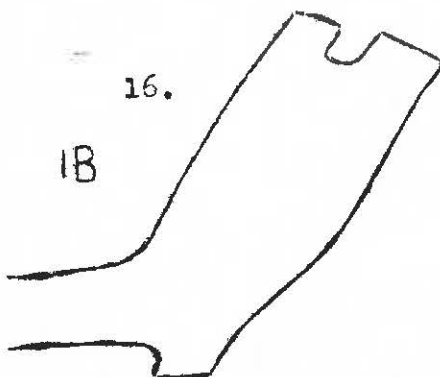
CB Incised on Center of Bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Charles Buckley, Bristol, Freeman 1713, Polls 1722. (5/64" - 1)

15.



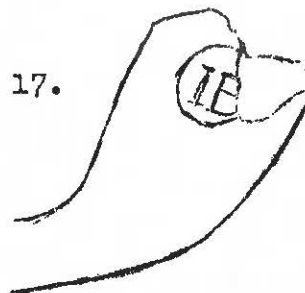
EB Embossed on base of heel.
c. 1700. Many different possibilities. (7/64" - 22)

16.



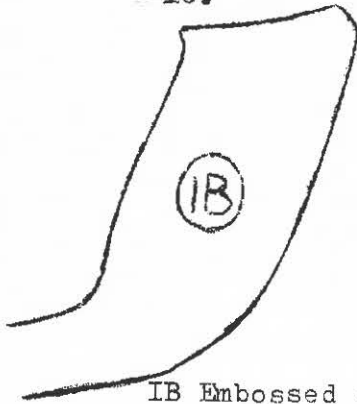
IB incised - on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1710. Many different possible Bristol makers.
(7/64" - 2)

17.



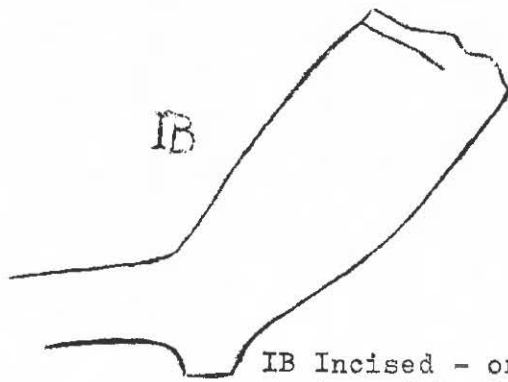
IE embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1690. Many different possible Bristol makers. This shape of pipe very common in America.
(3/32" - 1)

18.



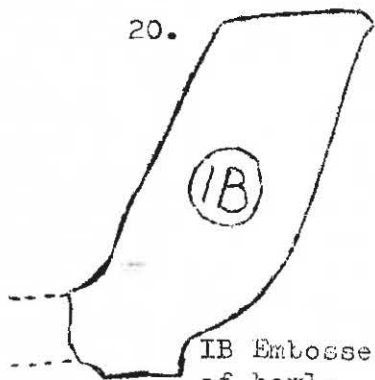
IB Embossed -on R.H.S.
of Bowl.
c. 1690. Many different
possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 2)

19.



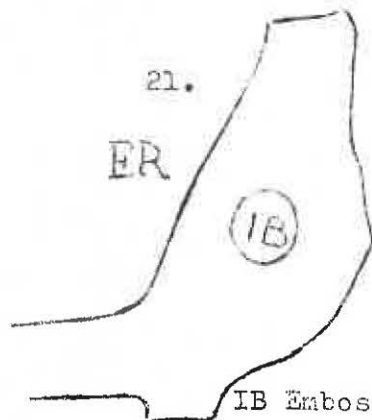
IB Incised - on
center of bowl.
c. 1680-1710. Many different
possible Bristol makers.
(7/64" - 3)

20.



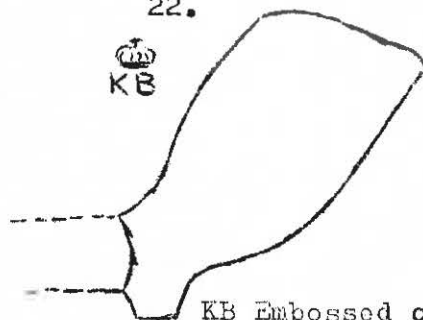
IB Embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl.
c. 1690 - 1740. Many differ-
ent possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 5)

21.



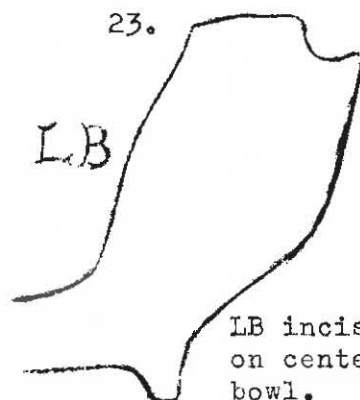
IB Embossed on
R.H.S. of Bowl.
ER. incised - on center
of bowl.
c. 1700-1740. Many differ-
ent possible Bristol makers.
(3/32" - 7)

22.



KB Embossed on base
of heel.
c. 1680-1720. Maker
unknown. Probably Lutch.
(3/32" - 1)

23.

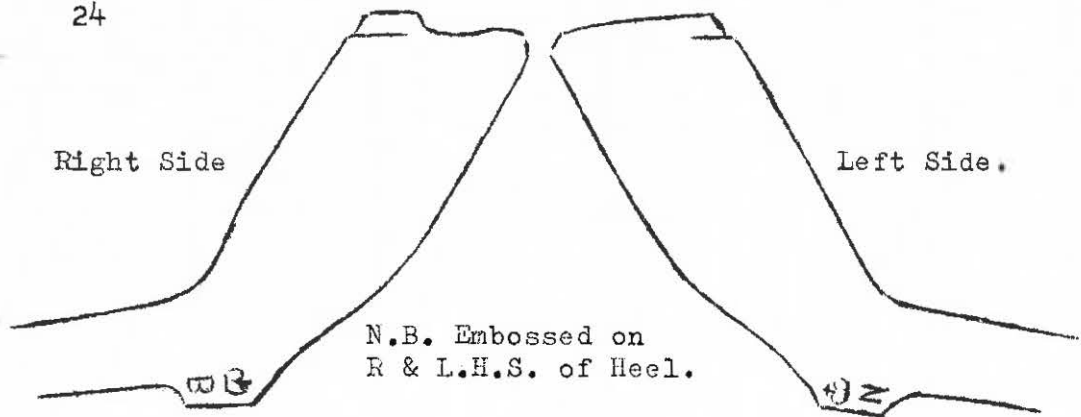


LB incised
on center of
bowl.
c. 1700-30. Lawrence Bull,
Bristol, Freeman 1675.
(7/64" - 2)

24

Right Side

Left Side.



N.B. Embossed on
R & L.H.S. of Heel.

c. 1720-50. Maker unknown, perhaps London. (3/32" - 3)

25.



RB Embossed on
Center of Bowl

c. 1680-1720. Many
possibilities. (3/32" - 2)

26.



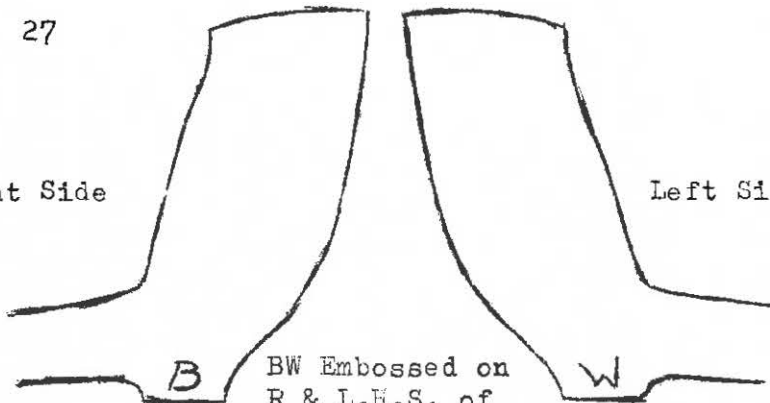
WB Embossed on
center of Bowl.

c. 1680-1730. Maker
unknown, probably Dutch.
(3/32" - 2)

27

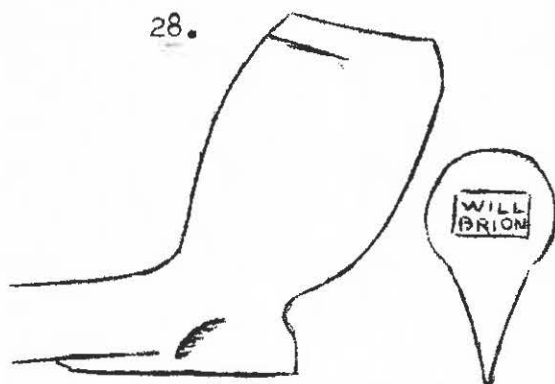
Right Side

Left Side

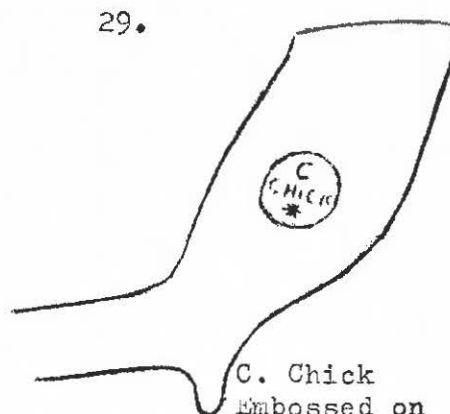


BW Embossed on
R & L.H.S. of
Bowl.

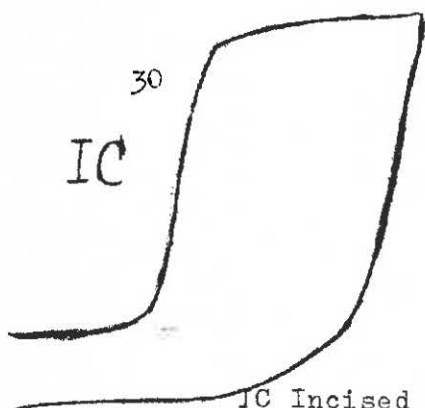
c. 1730 60. Either William Buskin, London, Freeman 1735
or William Bray, London, Freeman 1739. (7/64" - 1)



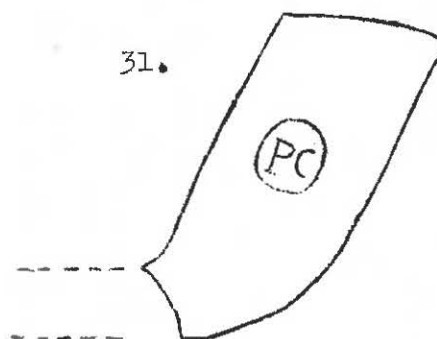
Will Brion - Embossed on
base of heel.
c. 1647-70. William Brion,
Broseley, Freeman 1673.
(7/64" - 1)



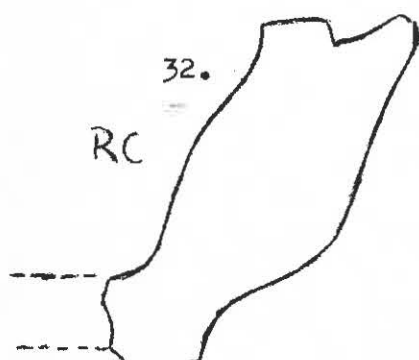
C. Chick
Embossed on
R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1680-1727. Either Charles
Chick, Bristol, Freeman 1697,
Polls 1722; or Christopher
Chick, Bristol, Freeman 1707.
(3/32" - 3)



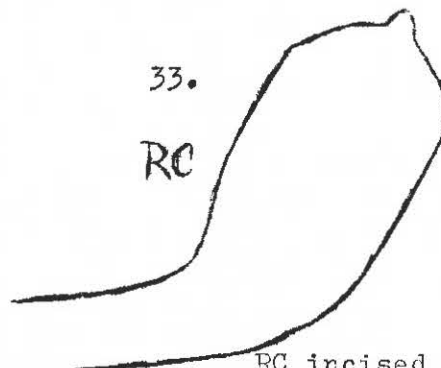
IC Incised on center
of bowl.
c. 1710-40. Several possible
Bristol makers. (5/64" - 1)



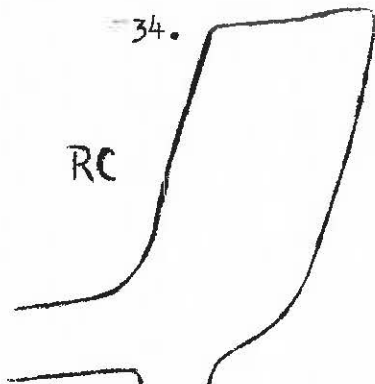
PC Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Philip Ca-
lloway, Bristol, Freeman
1711, Polls 1727.
(3/32" - 2)



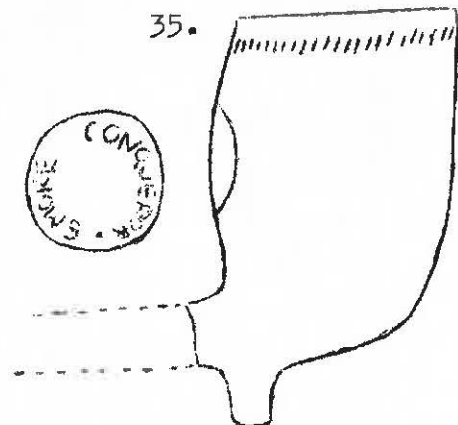
RC Incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1740. Several differ-
ent possible Bristol makers.
(1/16" - 2)



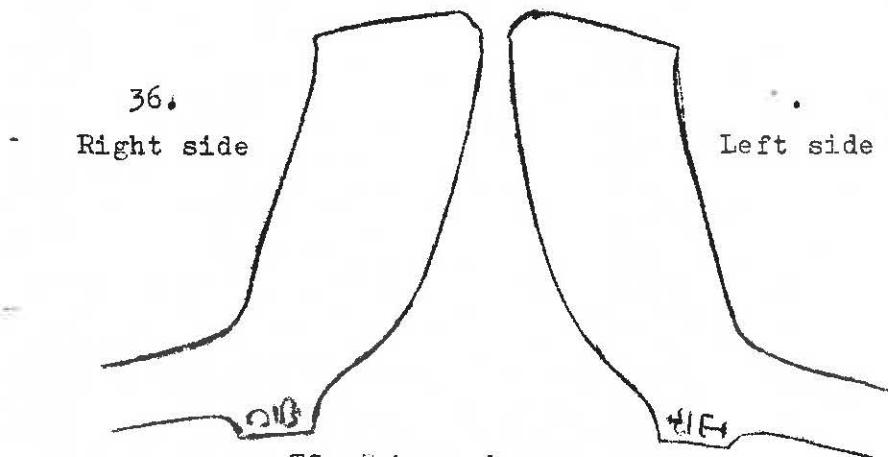
RC incised on center
of bowl.
c. 1690-1730. Several di-
fferent possible Bristol
makers. (3/32" - 2)



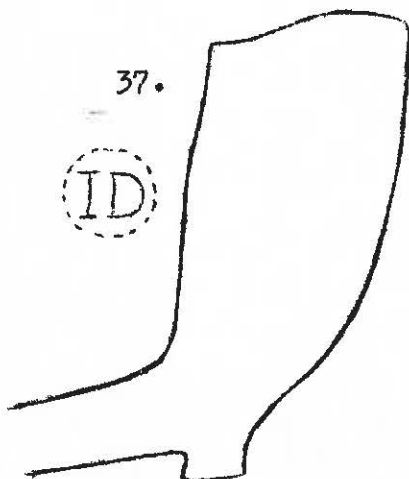
RC incised on center of bowl
c. 1700-40. Several different
possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 2)



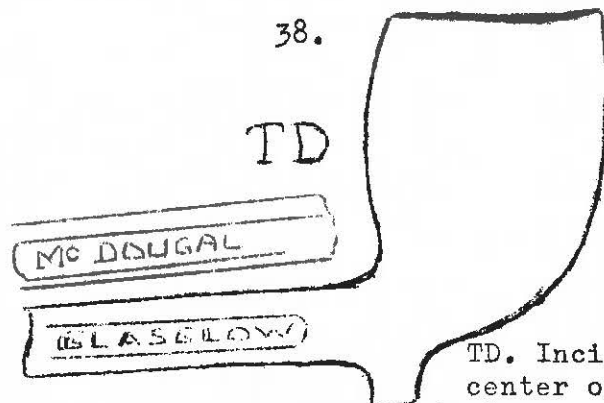
Incised on center of
bowl.
c. 1850. Either English or
American manufacture.
(1/16" - 1)



TC. Embossed - on
R & L.H.S. of Heel
c. 1690-1740. Either Thomas Corderoy, London, Freeman
1706, Polls 1716; or Thomas Collins, London, Freeman
1692. (3/32" - 1)



ID. Incised on
center of Bowl.
c. 1740-70. Many different
possible makers. (5/64" - 1)

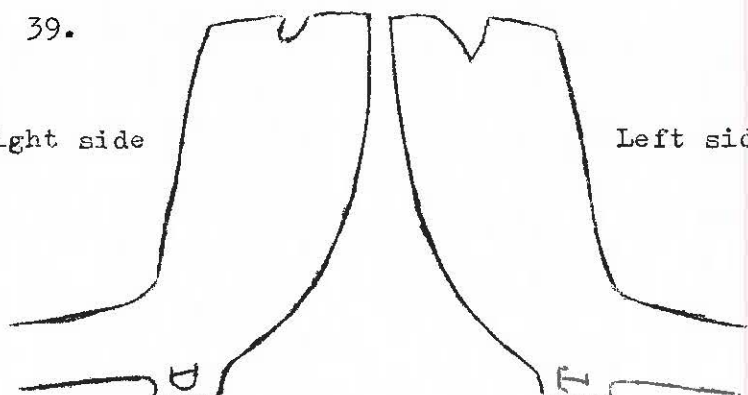


TD. Incised on
center of bowl.
c. Late 19th-early 20th century.
McDougalls of Glasgow making
TD pipes in 1900. See Walker
TD Pipes, Bull. Arch. Soc.
Virginia, Vol.20, No.4.
(5/64" - 7)

39.

Right side

Left side

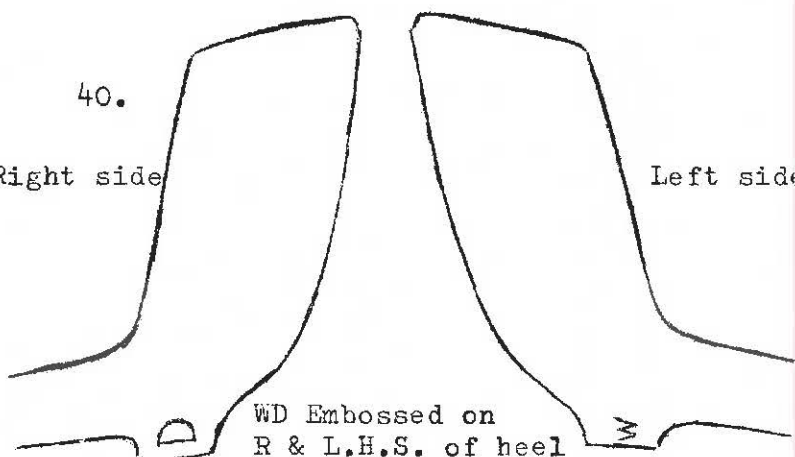


TD Embossed - on R & L.H.D. of heel
c. 1700-1740. Either Thomas Darkes, Broseley; or
Thomas Dennis, Bristol, Freeman 1734. (3/32" - 4)

40.

Right side

Left side

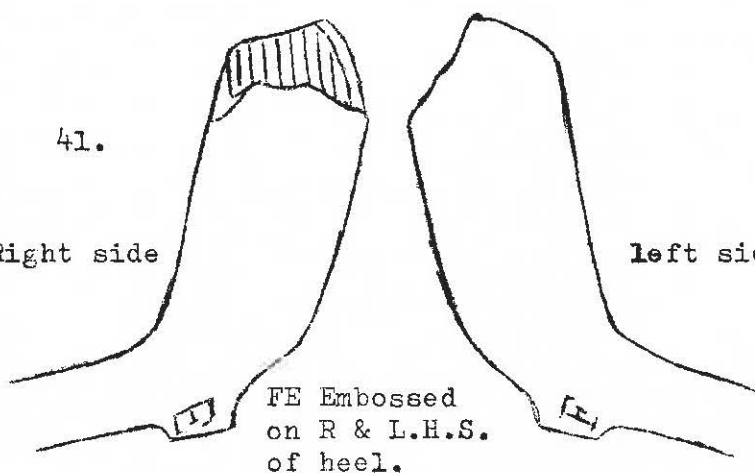


WD Embossed on
R & L.H.S. of heel
c. 1680-1740. Many different possibilities.
(3/32" - 1)

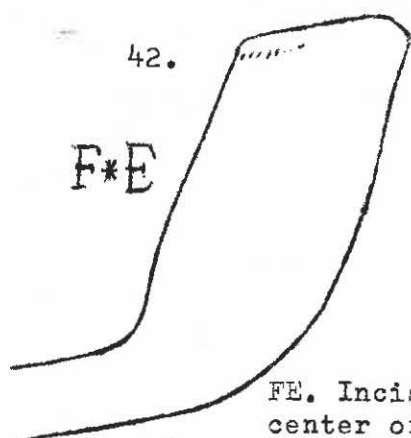
41.

Right side

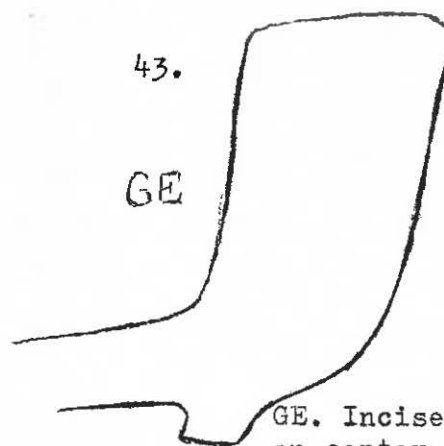
Left side



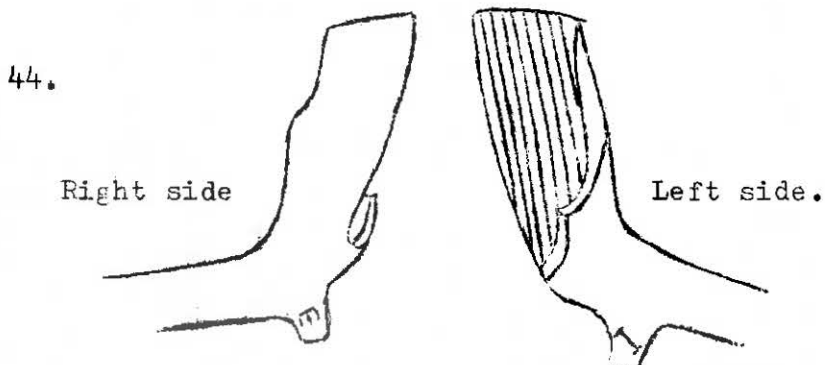
FE Embossed
on R & L.H.S.
of heel.
c. 1680-1740. Francis Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1683,
Polls 1715. (5/64" - 2)



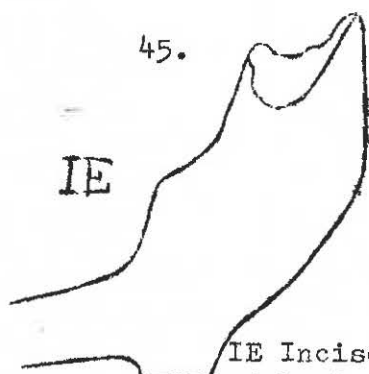
FE. Incised - on center of bowl
c. 1690-1730. Francis Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1683, P 11s 1715. (5/6" - 1)



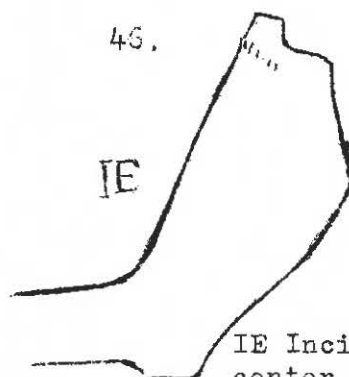
GE. Incised on center of bowl
c. 1700-30. George Ebbery, Bristol, Freeman 1721. (3/32" - 1)



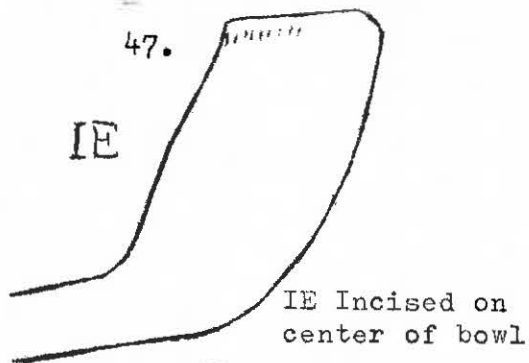
IE Embossed on R & L.H.S. of spur
c. 1680-1730. Either Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699; or James Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1722. (1/16" - 1)



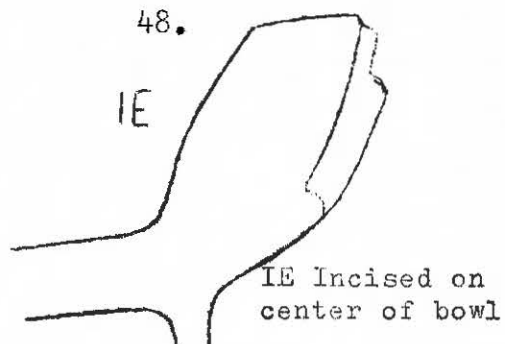
IE Incised on base of heel
c. 1690-1740. Either Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699; or James Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1722. (3/32" - 3)



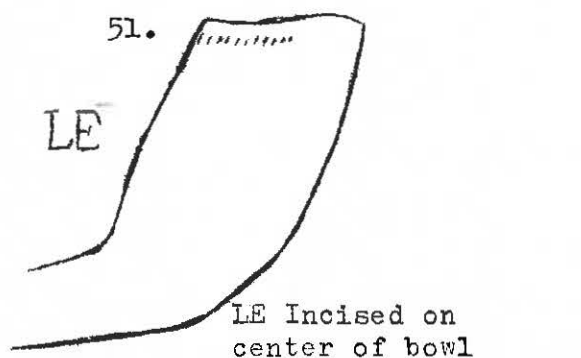
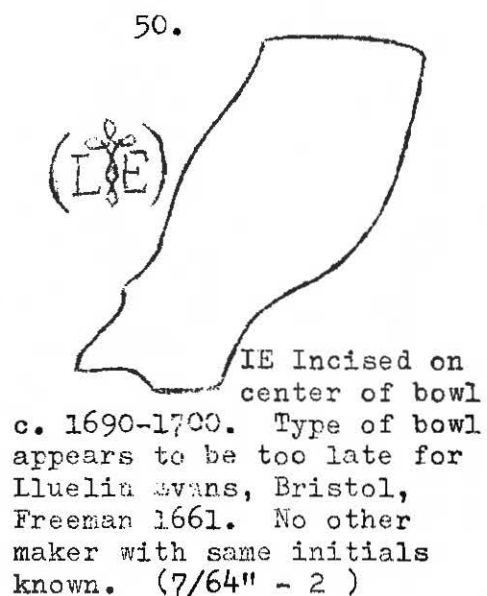
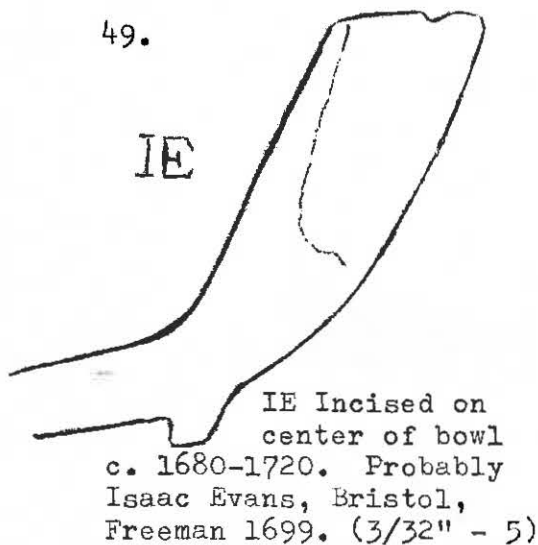
IE Incised on center of bowl
c. 1690-1740. Probably Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699. (Total of 27 pipes of this type of which 25 were 3/32" and 2 were 7/64").



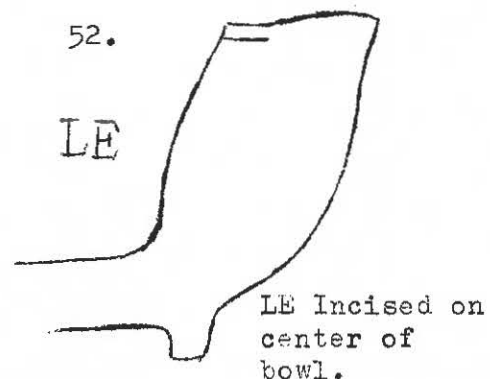
c. 1680-1730. Probably Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699. (7/64" - 5)



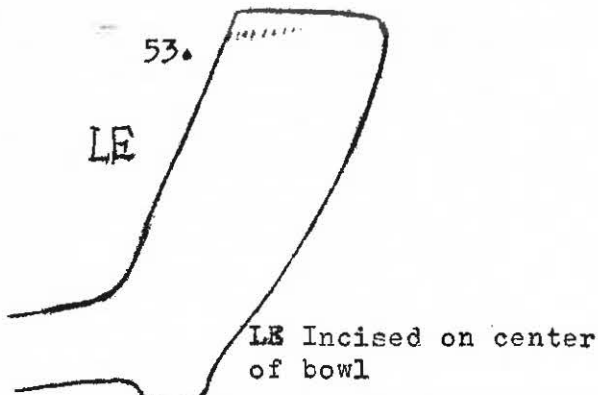
c. 1680-1730. Probably Isaac Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1699. (7/64" - 1)



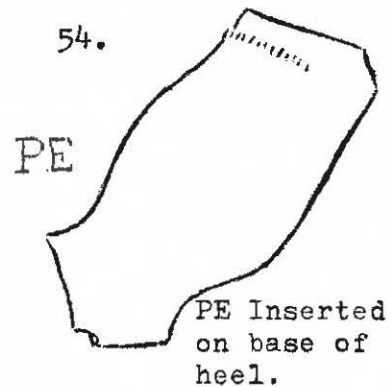
c. 1660-90. Lluellin Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1661. (7/64" - 3)



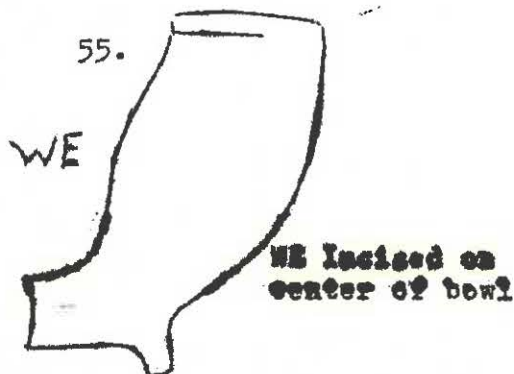
c. 1680-1730. Possibly Lluellin Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1661. (7/64" - 10)



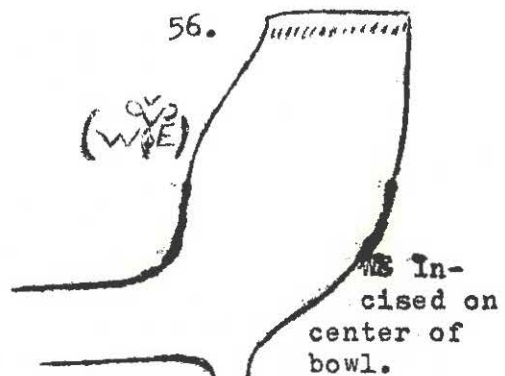
c. 1700-40. Appears to be too late to be Lluellin Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1661. Perhaps an apprentice using his stamp. (Total of 20 pipes of this type of which 3 were 3/32" and 17 were 7/64").



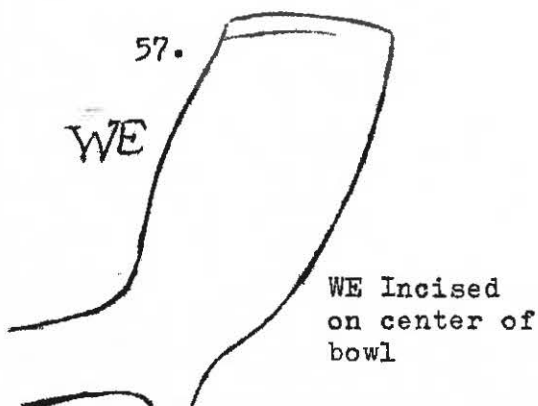
c. 1680-1710. Philip Edwards Jnr., Bristol, Freeman 1680. (1/8" - 2)



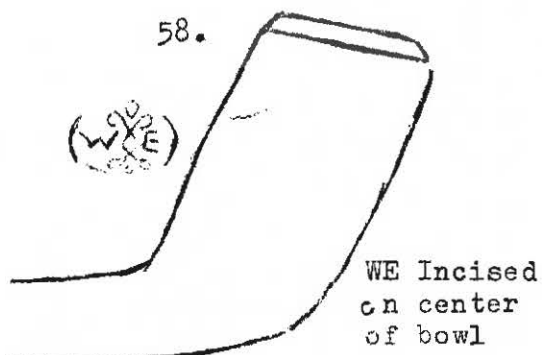
c. 1680-1730. Either Walter Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or William Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660. (7/64" - 2)



c. 1680-1710. Either Walter Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or William Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660. (7/64" - 10)

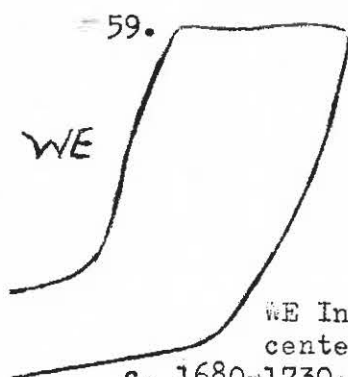


c. 1680-1710. Either Walter Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or William Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660. (1/8" - 22)

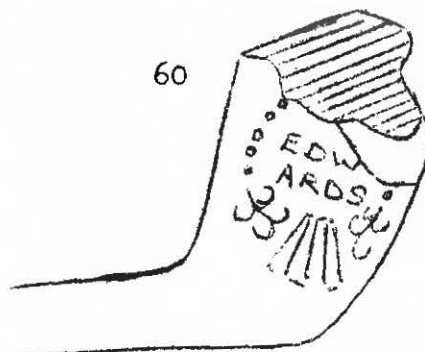


c. 1700-40. Either Walter Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or William Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660. (7/64" - 1.)

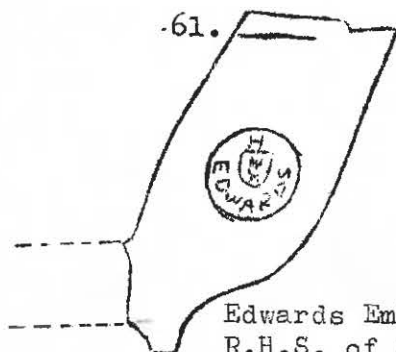




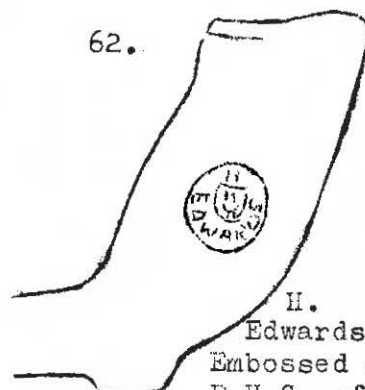
WE Incised on center of bowl
c. 1680-1730. Either Walter Evans, Bristol, apprenticed 1660; or William Evans, Bristol, Freeman 1660.
(7/64" - 1)



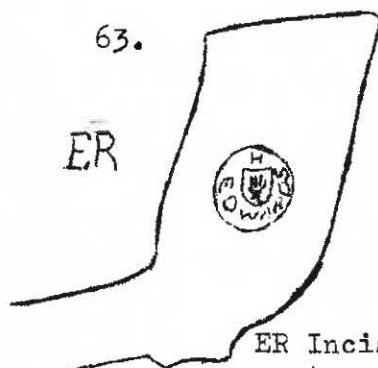
Edwards Incised on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1730. Francis Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1683, Polls 1715; or Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (5/64" - 1)



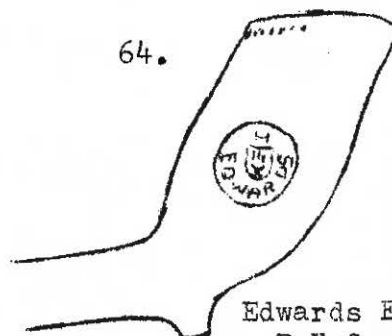
Edwards Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (7/64" - 8)



H. Edwards Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1710-1780. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls, 1715.
(3/32" - 17)

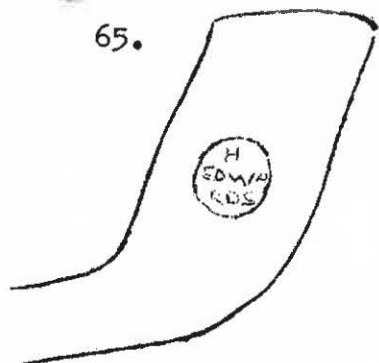


ER Incised on centre of bowl - Edwards Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1780. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. Presumably in partnership with either Edward Randall, Bristol, Freeman 1699; or the same of London, Freeman 1719; or Edward Reed, Bristol, Freeman 1706, Polls 1722. (5/64" - 5)



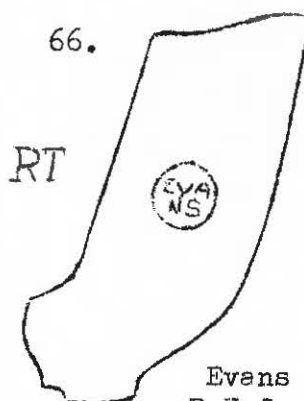
Edwards Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards, Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls 1715. (5/64" - 13)

65.



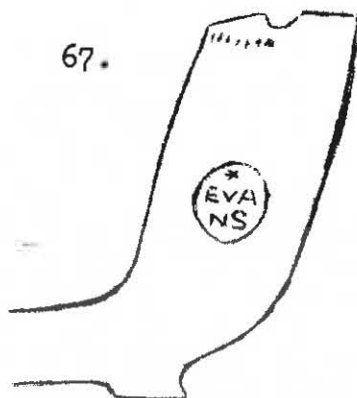
H. Edwards - Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl -
c. 1680-1730. Henry Edwards,
Bristol, Freeman 1699, Polls
1715. (5/64" - 7)

66.



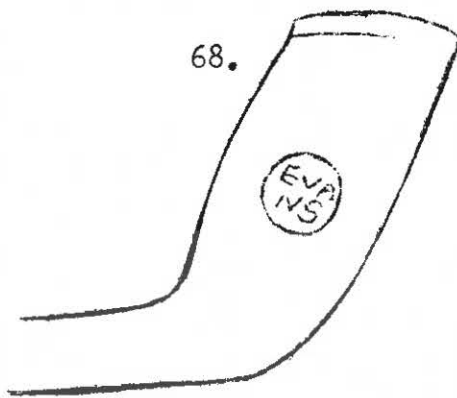
Evans Embossed
on R.H.S. of bowl -
RT incised on centre of bowl
c. 1680-1780. Issac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699, in
partnership with Robert Tippet
III, Bristol, Freeman 1713.
(5/64" - 10)

67.



Evans - Embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 168-1730. Issac Evans, Bristol,
Freeman 1699. (3/32" - 15)

68.



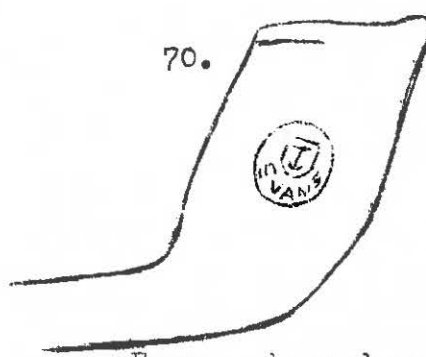
Evans - Embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Issac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(5/64" - 2)

69.



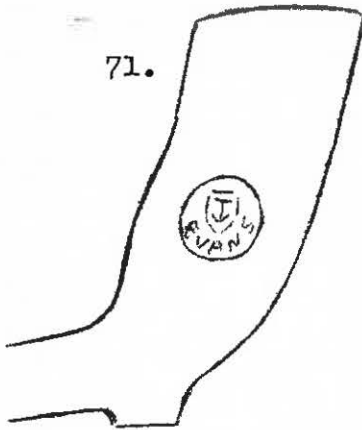
RT. incised on center of bowl
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1730. Issac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699; in partner-
ship with Robert Tippet III, Bristol
Freeman 1713. (3/32" - 2)

70.



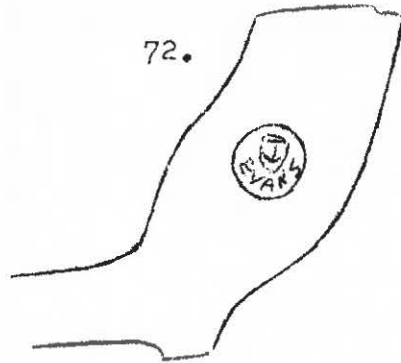
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Issac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(5/64" - 5)

71.



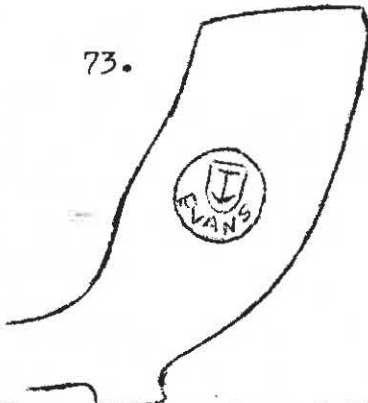
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c.1680-1780. Issac Evans, Bristol,
Freeman 1699. (5/64" - 23)

72.



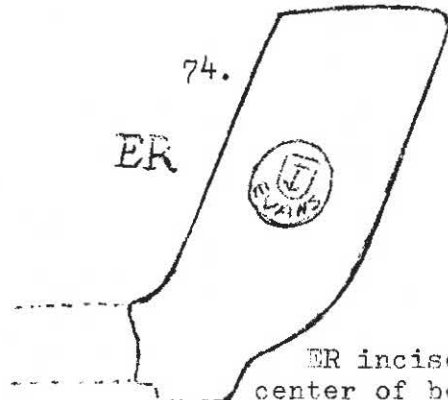
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1680-1740. Issac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(5/64" - 1)

73.



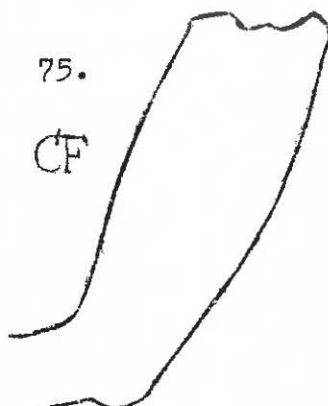
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1780. Issac Evans, Bristol,
Freeman 1699. (Total of 73 of this
type of which 18 were 3/32" and 55
were 5/64").

74.



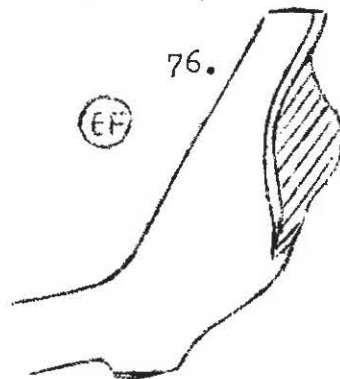
ER incised on
center of bowl.
Evans embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c.1690-1740. Issac Evans,
Bristol, Freeman 1699 in partner-
ship with either one of two
different Edward Randalls of
Bristol, Freeman in 1681 and 1699
or Edward Reed, Bristol, Freeman
1706 (3/32" - 8).

75.

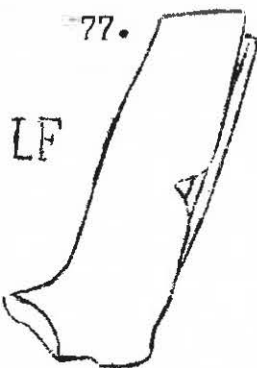


CF incised on center of bowl
c.1700-30. Several different
possible makers. (7/64" - 1)

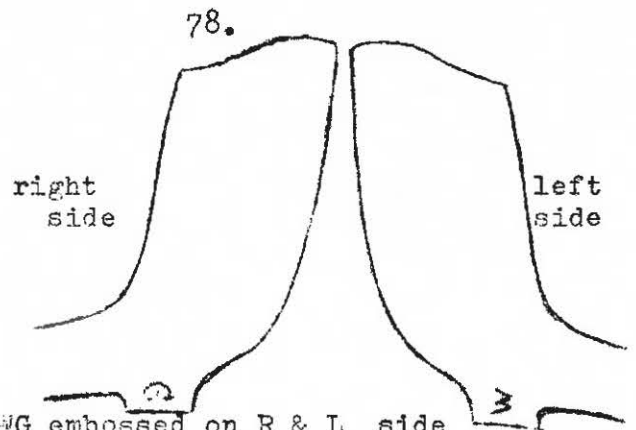
76.



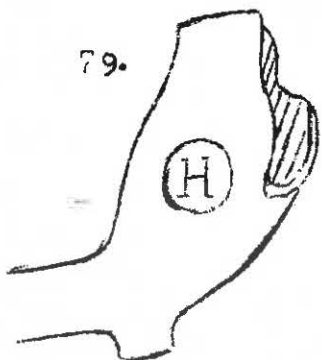
EF embossed on center of bowl.
c.1680 - 1710. Four different
possible makers. (7/64" - 1)



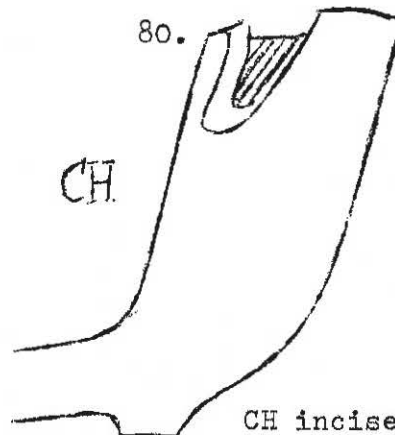
77.
LF incised on center of bowl
c. 1680-1720. No maker with
these initials recorded.
(7/64" - 1)



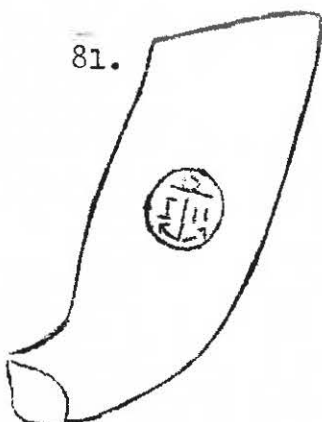
78.
right side left side
WG embossed on R & L side
of heel.
c. 1680-1780. Many different possible
makers. (5/64" - 1)



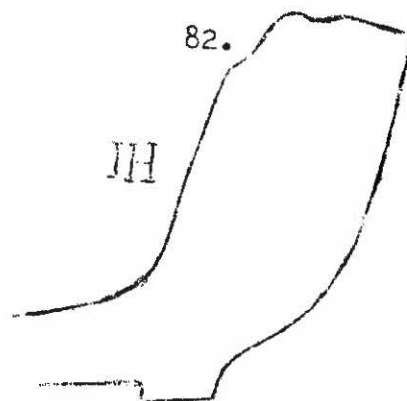
79.
H. embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1680-1740. Probably
Dutch. (1/16" - 3)



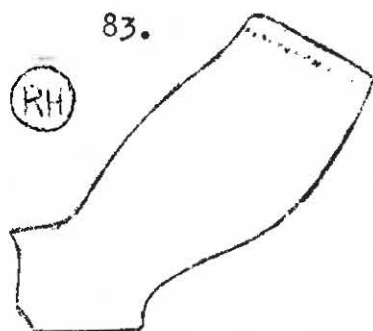
80.
CH incised on center
of bowl.
c. 1690-1740. Christian Hunt,
Bristol, Freeman 1689.
(5/64" - 2)



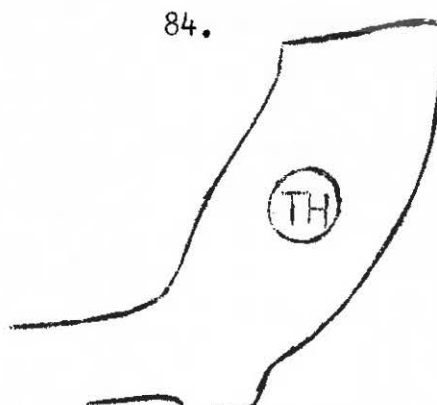
81.
IH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
C. 1690-1740. Many different
possible makers. (5/64" - 5)



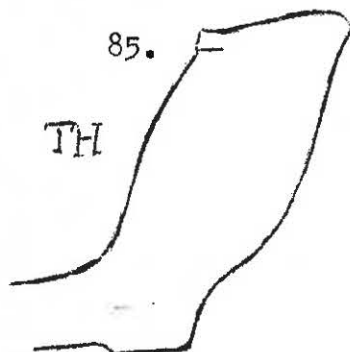
82.
IH incised on center of bowl.
c. 1710-50. Many different
possible makers. (3/32" - 1)



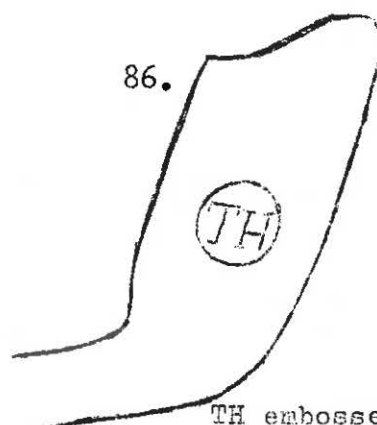
RH embossed on base of heel.
c. 1680-1710. Several different
possible English makers.
(7/64" - 1)



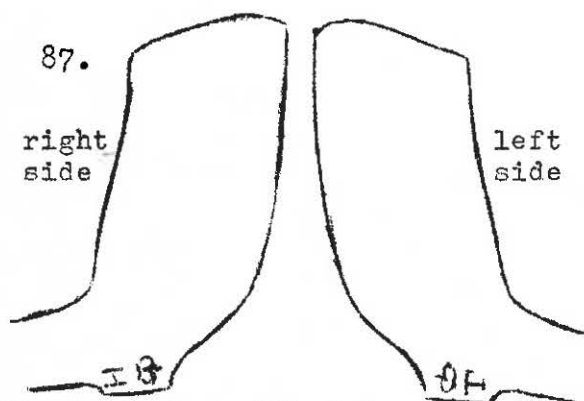
TH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1700-1740. Several different
possible Bristol makers. (5/64" - 7)



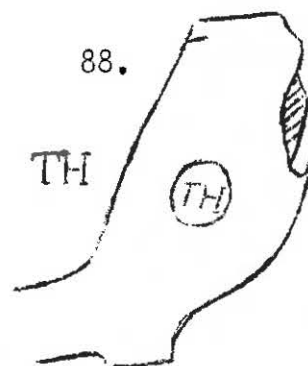
TH incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680 - 1710. Several different
possible Bristol makers. (1/16" - 4)



TH embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Several different
possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 3)



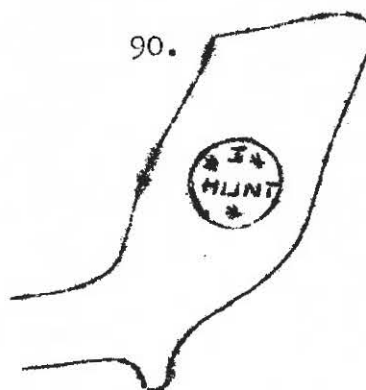
TH embossed on R&L.H.S. of
heel.
c. 1700-40. Many different possible
Bristol makers. (3/32" - 2).



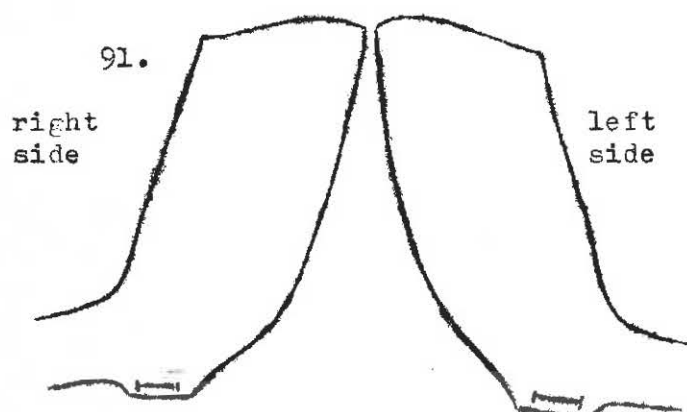
TH incised on center of bowl
TH embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Thomas Hill,
Bristol, Freeman 1676; or
Thomas Harvey, Bristol,
Freeman 1700, Polls 1722.
(5/64" - 1)



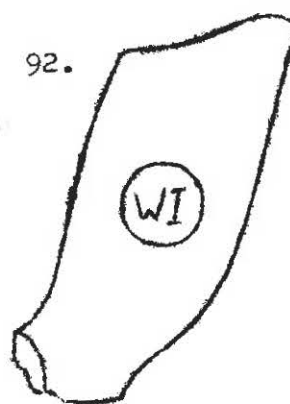
Hunt embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c.1700-30. Presumably made in
Bristol. There were several makers
with this same name during this
period. (7/64" - 2)



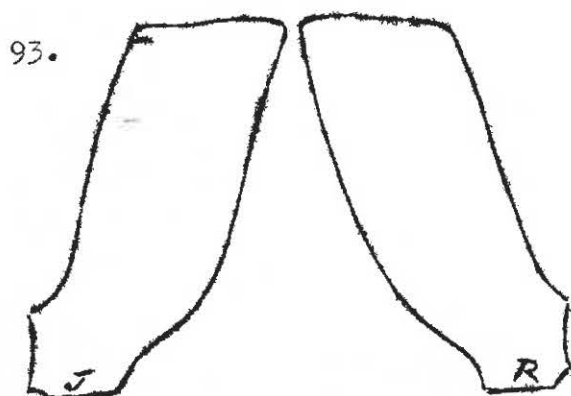
I. Hunt embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1680-1730. John Hunt,
Bristol, Freeman 1699.
(5/64" - 1)



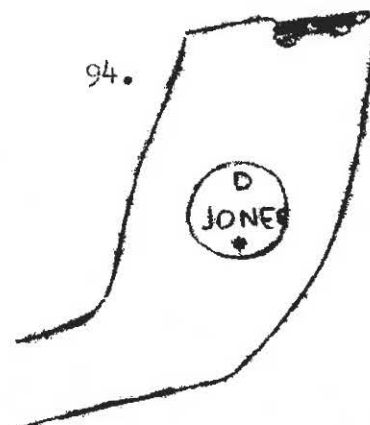
II embossed on R & L.H.S. of heel.
c. 1690-1740. English made, but maker
unknown. (3/32" - 1)



WI embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1710-80. William James.
Bristol, Freeman 1756.
(3/32" - 1)

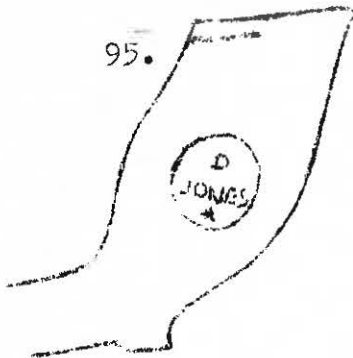


RJ embossed on R & L.H.S. of heel.
c. 1680-1710. Richard Johnson, London,
Freedom 1693. (5/64" - 1)

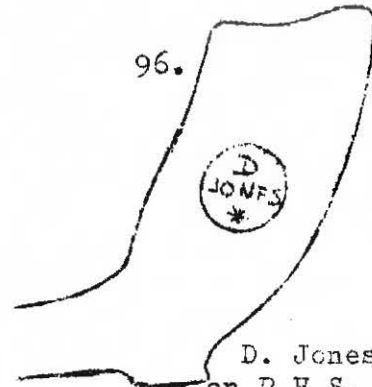


D. Jones embossed on right
hand side of bowl.
c.1680-1750. Devereux Jones,
Bristol, Freeman 1726.
(5/64" - 5).

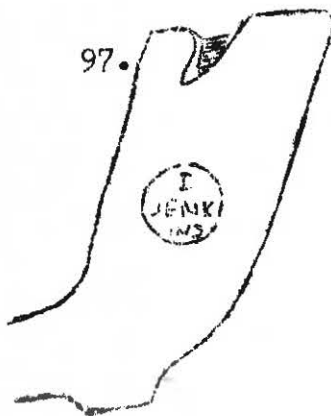




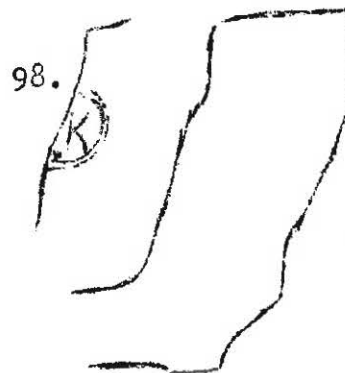
95. D. Jones embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1780. Devereux Jones II,
Bristol, Freeman 1727. (5/64" - 4)



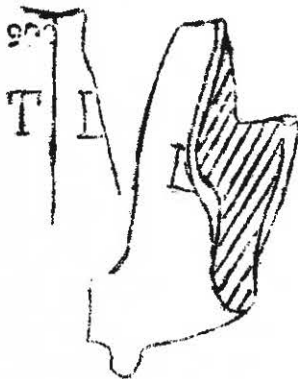
96. D. Jones embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1690-1740. Devereux Jones II,
Bristol, Freeman 1727. (Total
of 35 pipes of this type of which
2 were 3/32", 32 were 5/46", and
one was 1/16").



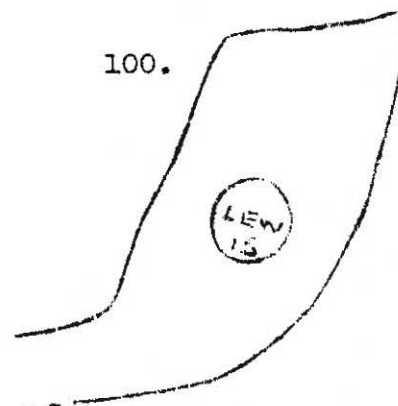
97. I. Jenkins embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1740. Probably James Jenkins,
Bristol, Freeman 1707, Polls 1739.
(5/64" - 1).



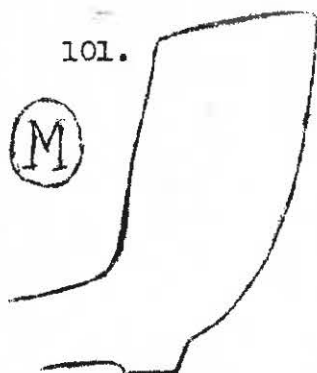
98. K embossed on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1740 (?). British
made. No makers known with
last name beginning with
letter K. (5/64" - 1)



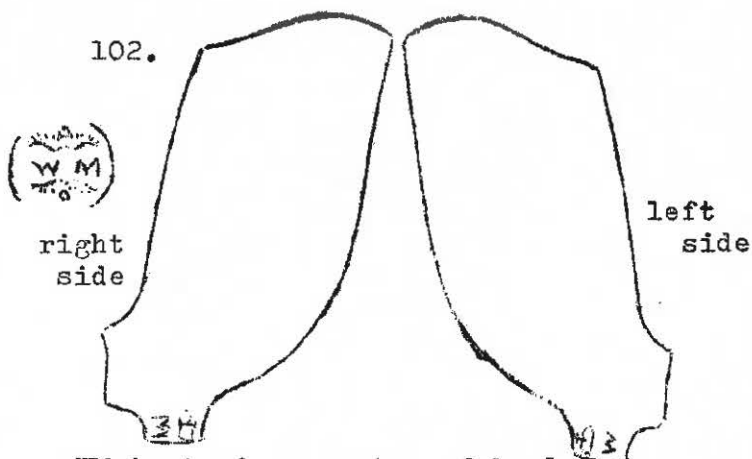
99. TL embossed R.&L.S. of center
of bowl.
Probably is a TD makers mark
line #38 of this list.
(5/64" - 1).



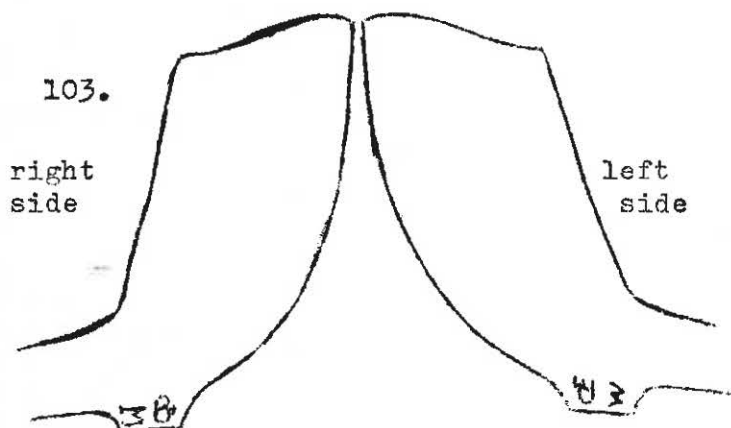
100. Lewis embossed R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. There were seven
different Bristol makers during
this period with this surname.
(3/32" - 2).



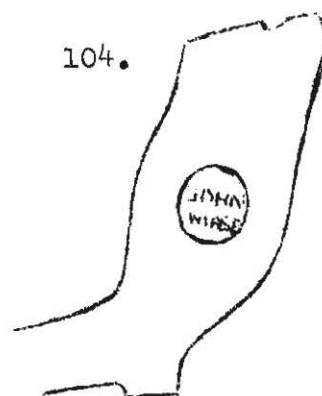
M. embossed on center of bowl.
c. 1710-1780. Perhaps a London
maker. (5/64" - 1).



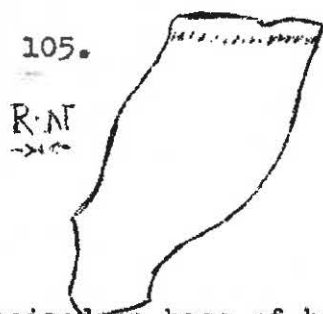
WM incised on center of bowl.
WM embossed on R. & L.S. of heel.
c. 1710-80. Many different possible
English makers.
(5/64" - 1)/



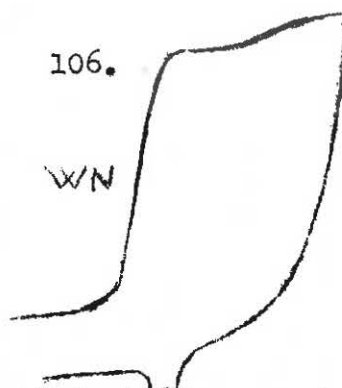
WM embossed on R & L side of heel.
c. 1700-30. Probably a London maker.
(3/32" - 4).



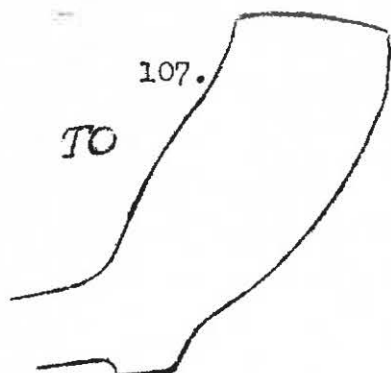
John Mase embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. John Mase,
Bristol, Freeman 1700.
(5/64" - 1).



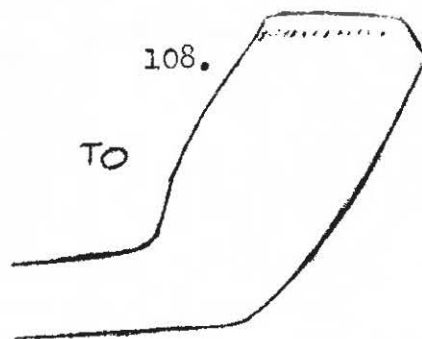
RN incised on base of heel.
c. 1680-1730. Richard Nunney, Bristol,
Freeman 1655, Polls 1699. (1/8" - 1).



WN incised on center of bowl.
c. 1740-80. Possibly William
Nicholas, Bristol, Freedom 1730,
Polls 1770. (5/64" - 1).



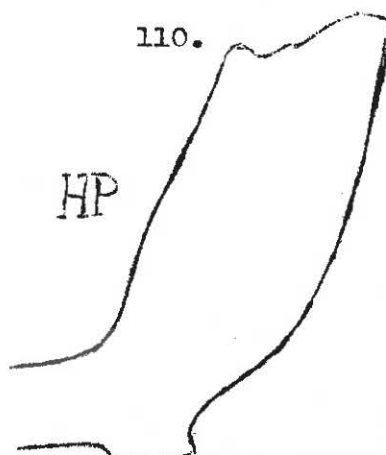
TO incised on center of bowl.
c.1700-40. Several different possible
makers of Bristol and Chester.
(Total of 36 pipes of this type of which
23 were $3/32$ ", 10 were $5/64$ " and 3
were $7/64$ ").



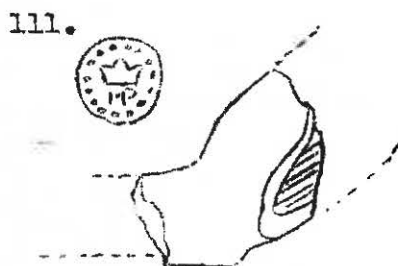
TO incised on center of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Thomas Owen
Bristol, Freeman 1698.
($3/32$ " - 6).



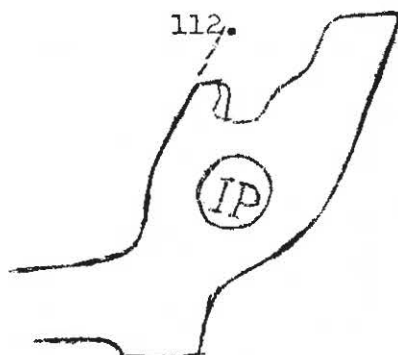
GP embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c.1680-1730. George Pritchard,
Bristol, Freeman 1695.
($5/64$ " - 1).



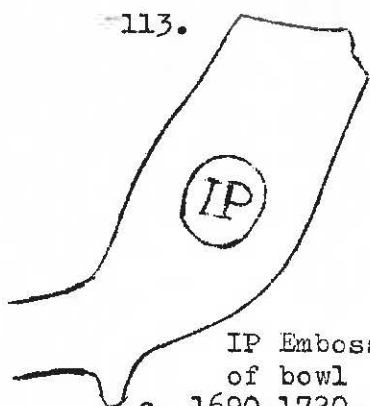
HP incised on center of bowl.
c.1700-40. Possibly Henry Puttery,
Bath, c.1700. ($3/32$ " - 1).



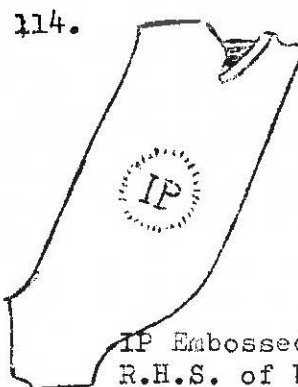
IP embossed on base of heel.
c. 1680-1710. Many possible
Bristol makers. ($7/64$ " - 1).



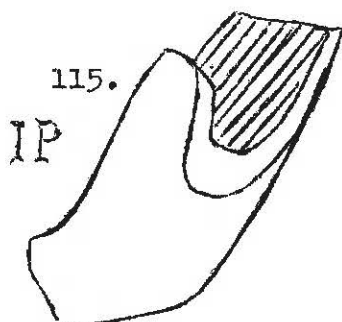
IP embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible Bristol
makers. ($5/64$ " - 1).



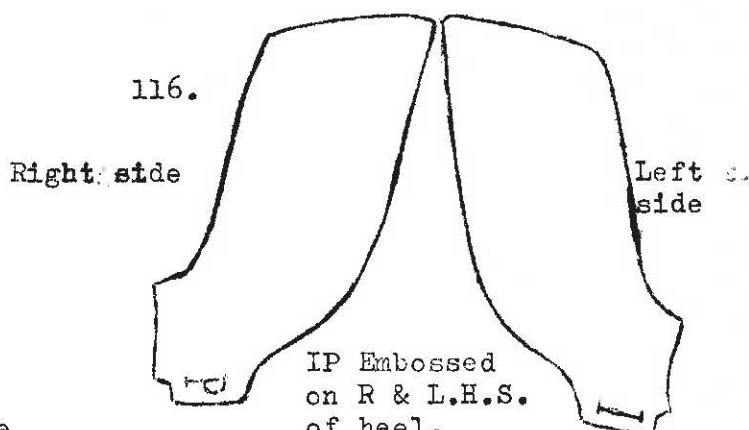
IP Embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl
c. 1690-1720. Several
possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 1)



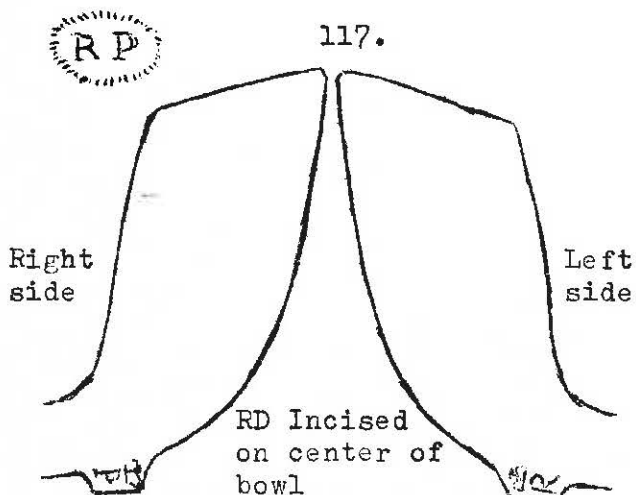
IP Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl
c. 1690-1720. Several
possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 2)



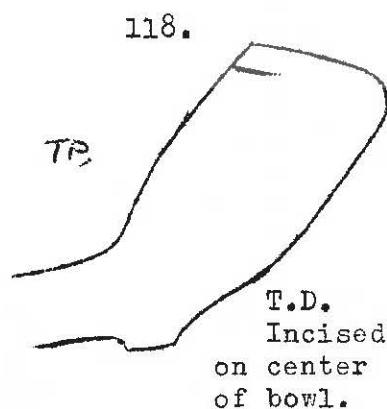
IP Incised on center
of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible
Bristol makers. (7/64" - 1)



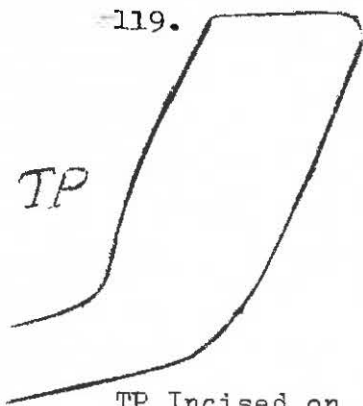
IP Embossed
on R & L.H.S.
of heel.
c. 1710-40. Probably made
in London. Several differ-
ent possible makers.
(3/32" - 1)



RD Incised
on center of
bowl
RD Embossed on R & L.H.S.
of heel.
c. 1720-50. Possibly Robert
Parbat, London, Freeman 1729.
(5/64" - 1)

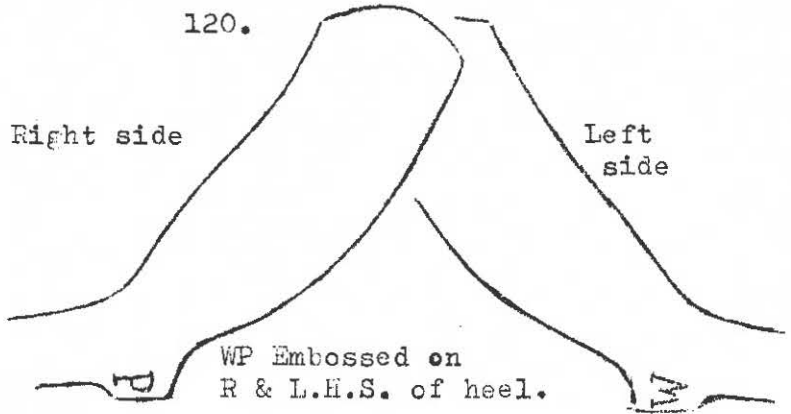


T.D.
Incised
on center
of bowl.
c. 1690-1720. Possibly
Thomas Parker, Canterbury,
Freedom 1715. (7/64" - 1)

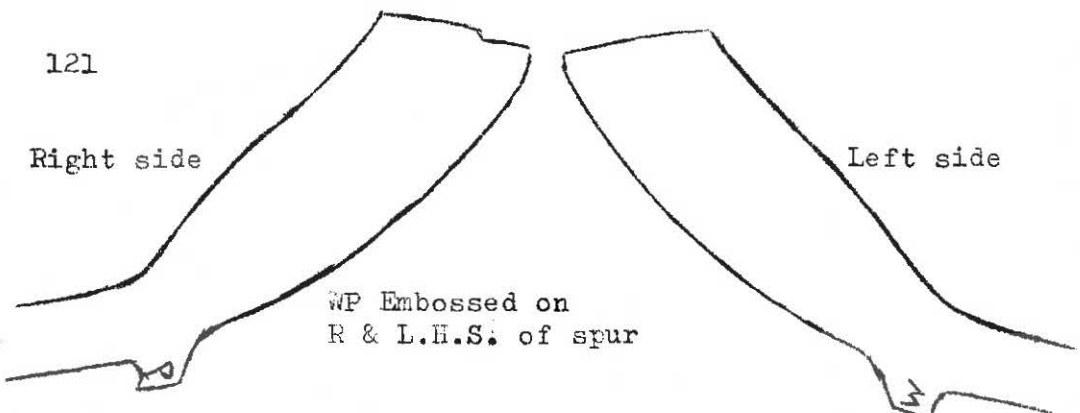


TP Incised on center of bowl

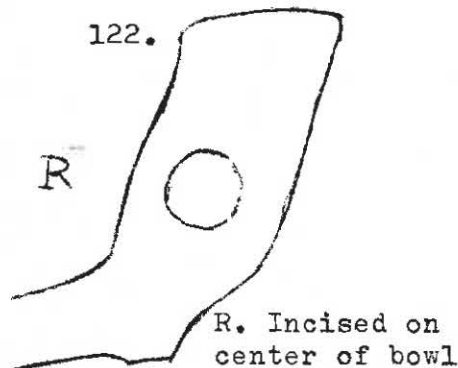
c. 1680-1730. A Bristol type. Thomas Poick, Poyce or Poyte, Bristol; Freeman 1656 seems the only possibility. (5/64" - 2)



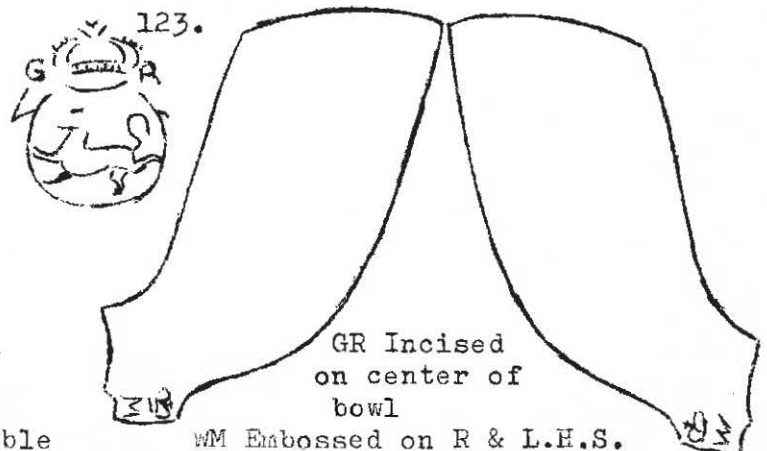
c. 1680-1720. William Partridge, Bristol, Freeman 1689. (5/64" - 11)



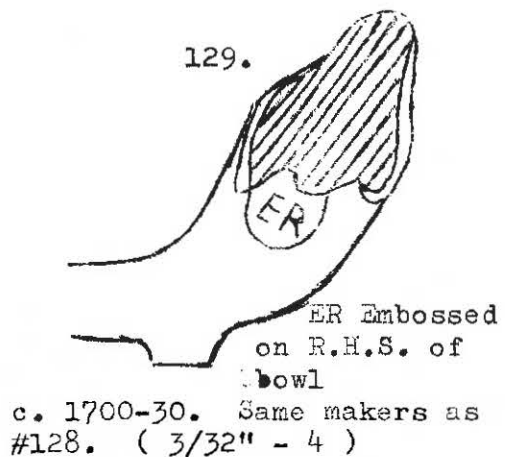
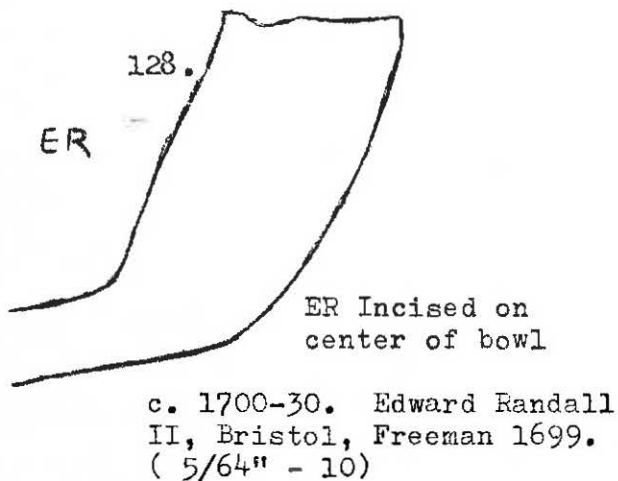
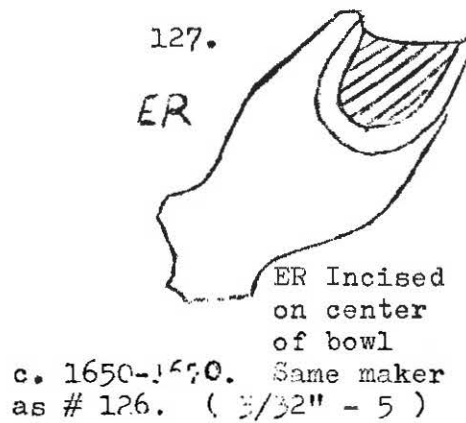
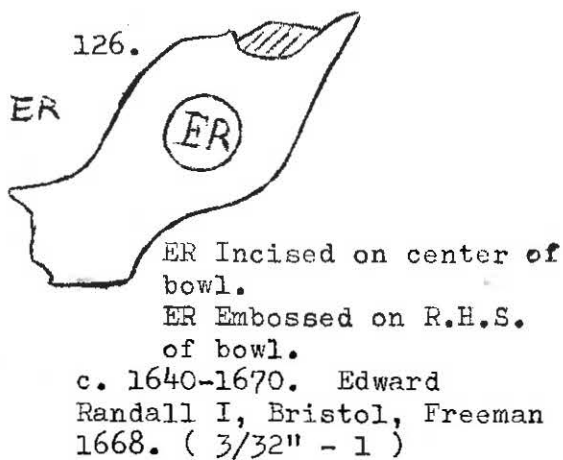
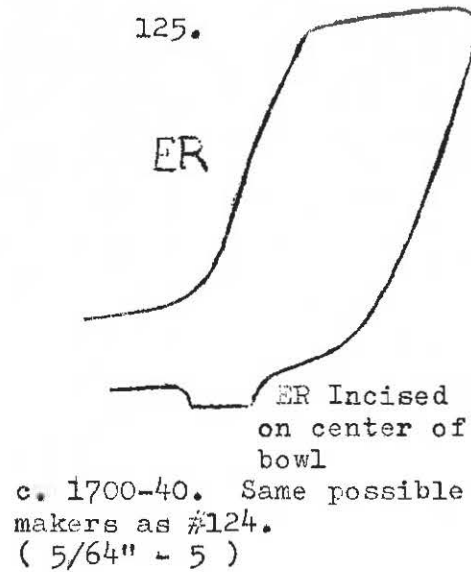
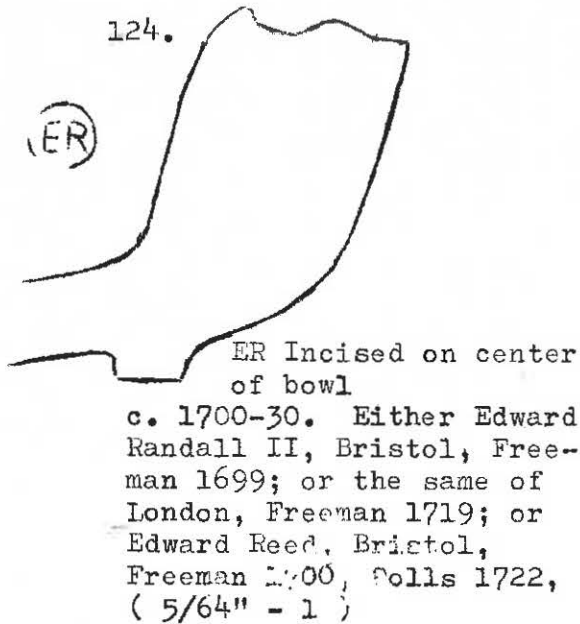
c. 1680-1720. William Partridge, Bristol, Freeman 1689. (3/32" - 1)

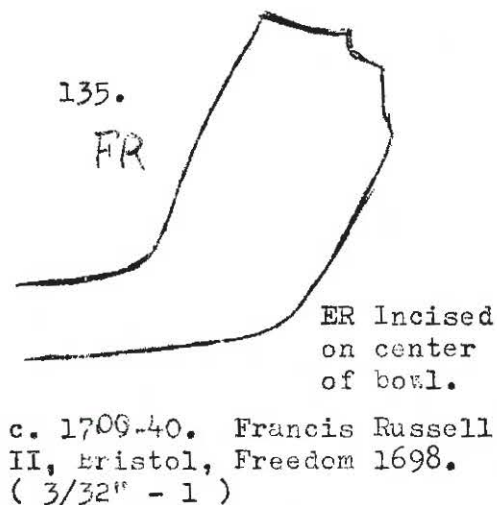
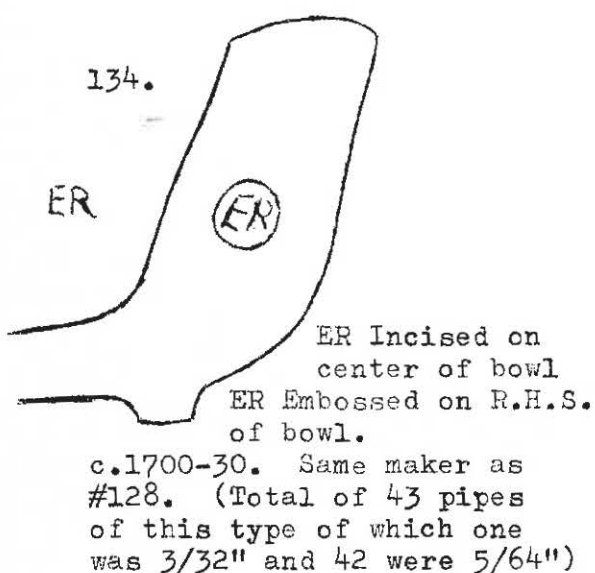
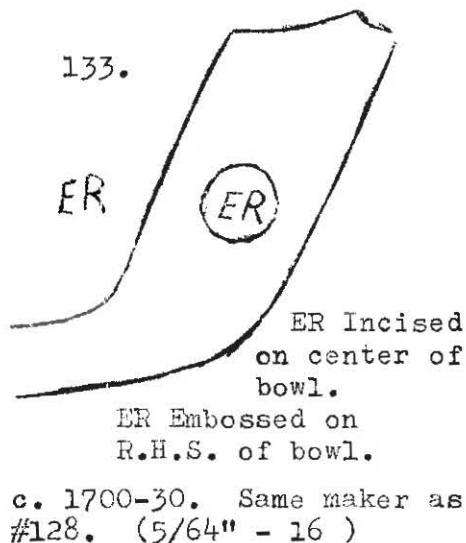
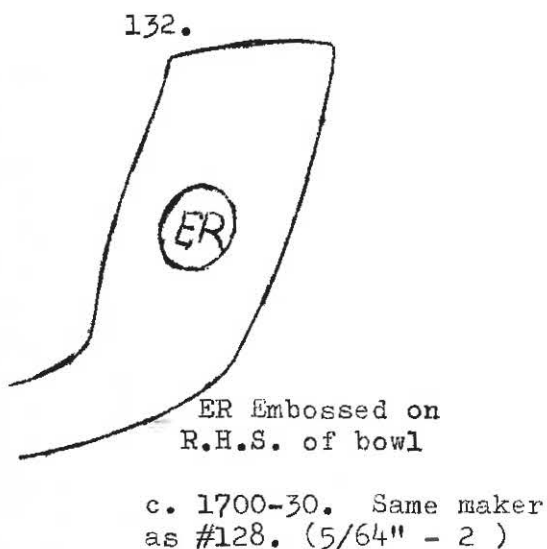
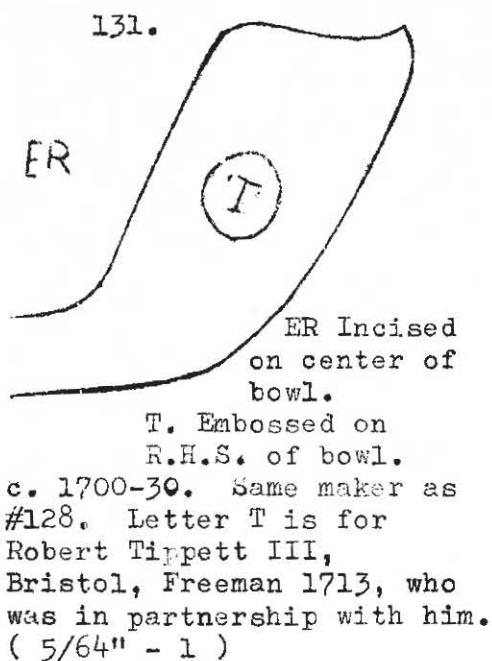
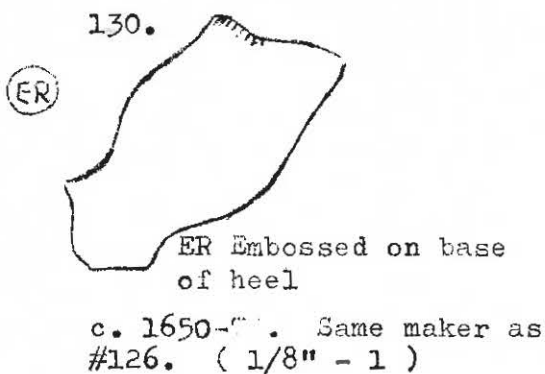


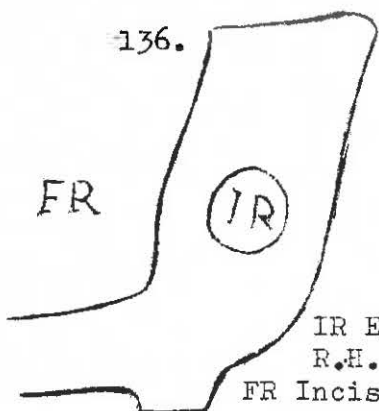
c. 1700-40. Many possible English makers. (5/64" - 1)



c. 1740-80. Unknown London maker. G.R. Lion guardant. Duplicate from Louisbourg. Omwake suggests commemorating coronation of George III in 1760. (1/16" - 1)

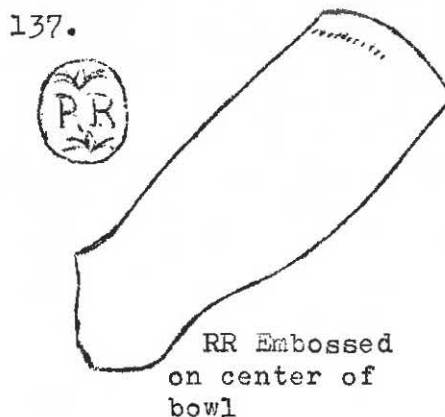






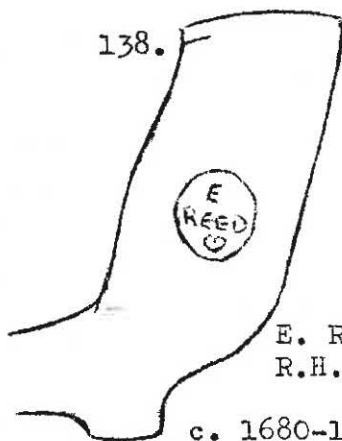
IR Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl
FR Incised on center
of bowl.

c. 1700-30. Francis Russell
in #135; in partnership
Jane Rendall, Bristol,
Freedom 1700; or John
Ricketts, Bristol, Freedom
1706, Rolls 1715; or James
Roach, Bristol, Freedom 1727
(5/64" - 1)



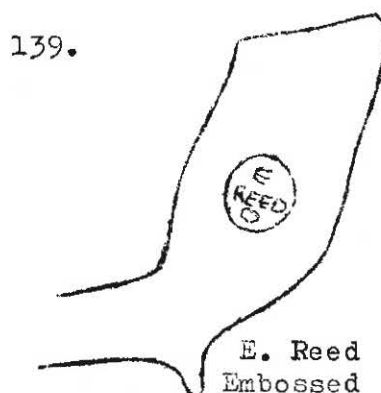
RR Embossed
on center of
bowl

c. 1680-1720. Possibly
Richard Richards, Bristol,
Freedom 1713. (7/64" - 1)



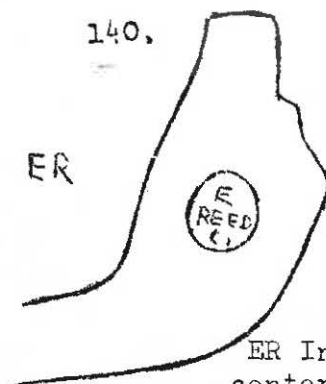
E. Reed Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl

c. 1680-1730. Edward
Reed, Bristol, Freedom
1706, Polls 1722.
(5/64" - 13)



E. Reed
Embossed
on R.H.S.
of bowl.

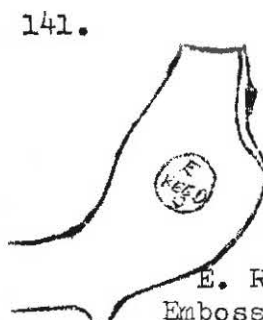
c. 1680-1730. Same maker
as #138. (5/64" - 10)



ER Incised on
center of bowl.

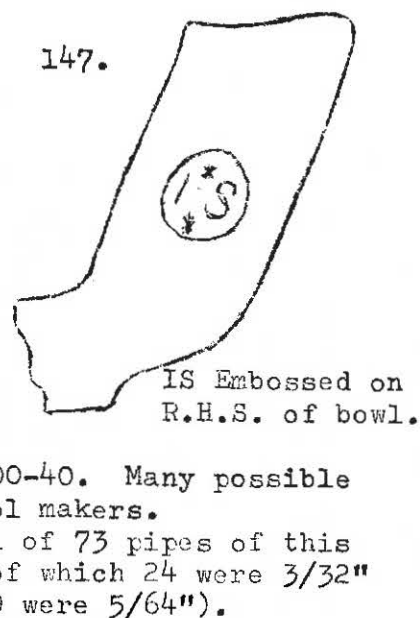
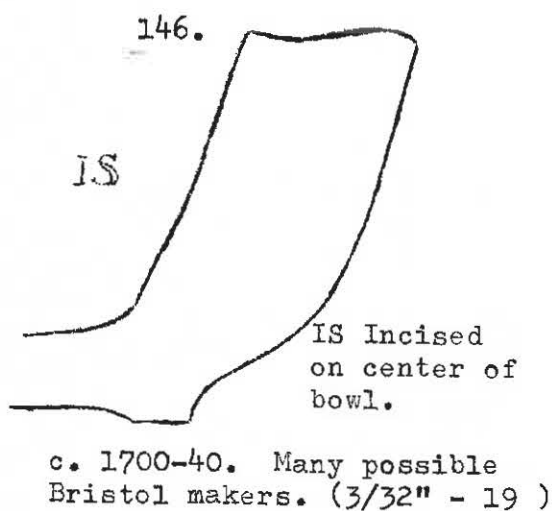
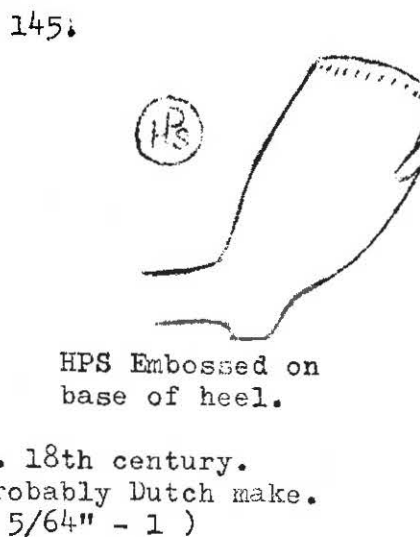
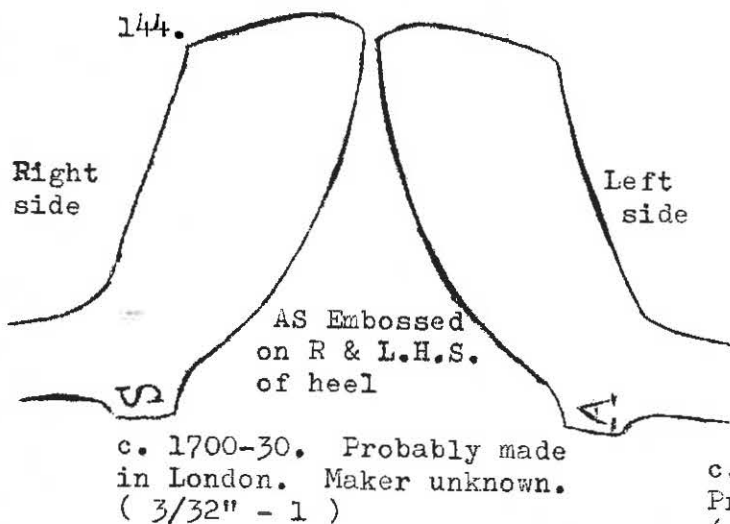
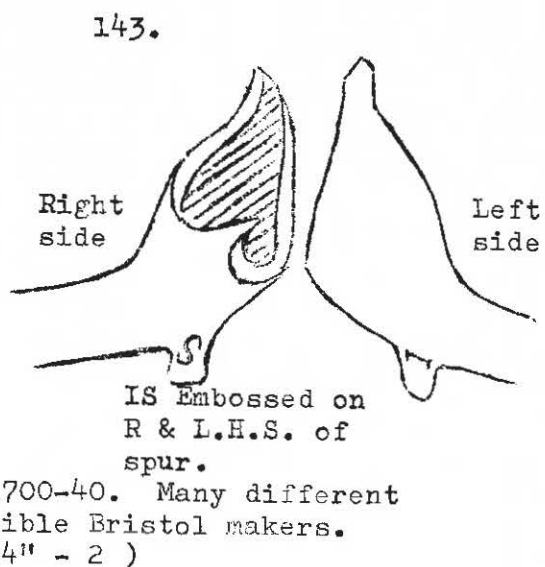
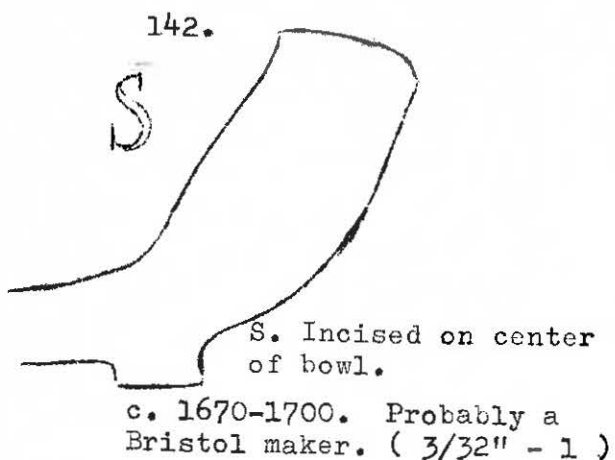
E. Reed Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.

c. 1680-1730. Same maker
as #138. (5/64" - 5)

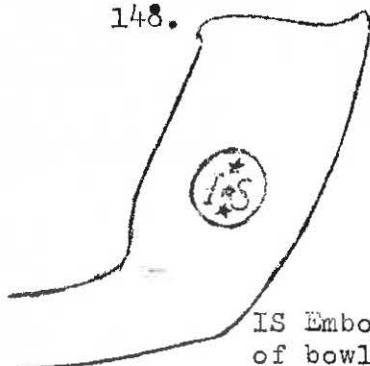


E. Reed
Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.

c. 1680-1730. Same maker
as #138. (3/32" - 1)

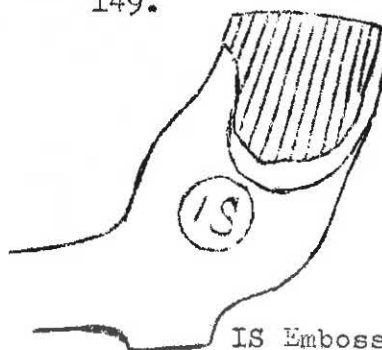


148.



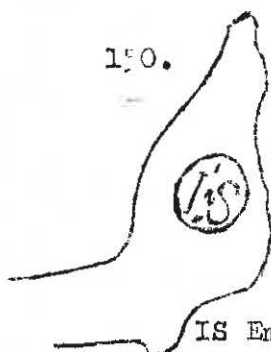
IS Embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Many possible
Bristol makers. (3/32" - 19)

149.



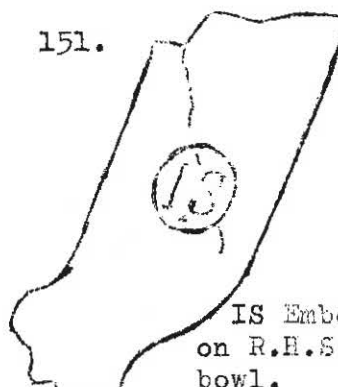
IS Embossed
on R.H.S.
of bowl.
c. 1680-1740. Many possible
Bristol makers. (5/64" - 3)

150.



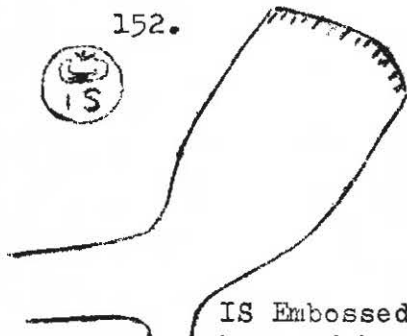
IS Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-30. Several differ-
ent possible makers.
(5/64" - 1)

151.



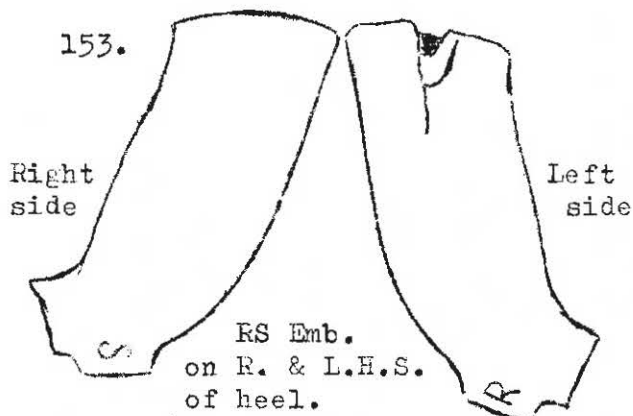
IS Embossed
on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1700-30. Several
possible Bristol makers.
(5/64" - 2)

152.



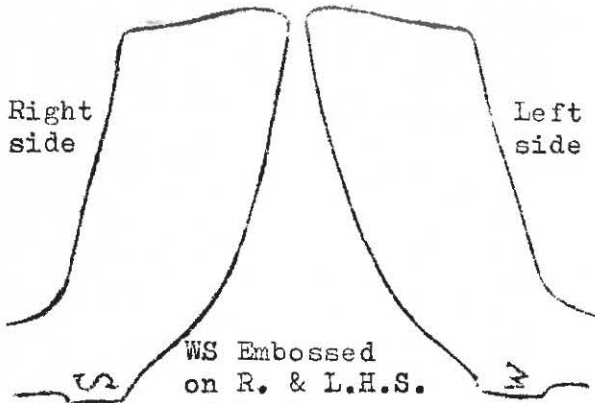
IS Embossed on
base of heel.
c. 1690-1720. Several differ-
ent possible makers.
(5/64" - 1)

153.



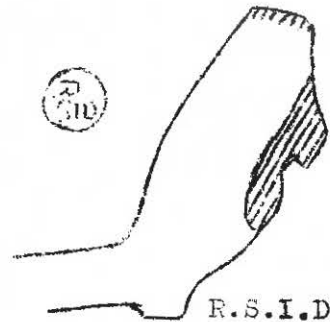
RS Emb.
on R. & L.H.S.
of heel.
c. 1700-40. Several
different possible English
makers. (3/32" - 4)

154.



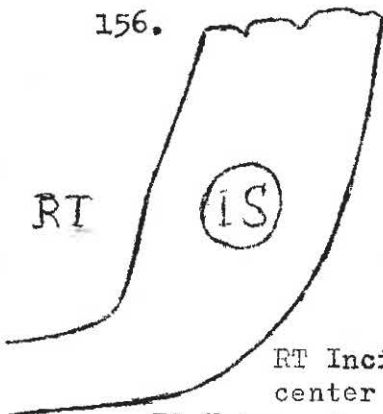
WS Embossed
on R. & L.H.S.
of heel.
c. 1700-40. Many possible
different English makers.
(5/64" - 1)

155.



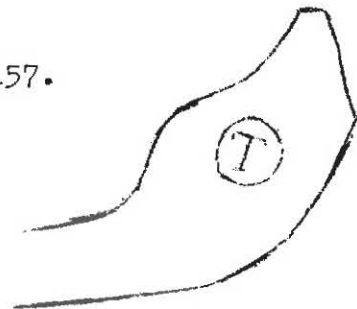
R.S.I.D.
Embossed on
base of heel
c. 1680-1760(?) A Dutch
pipe. (5/64" - 1)

156.



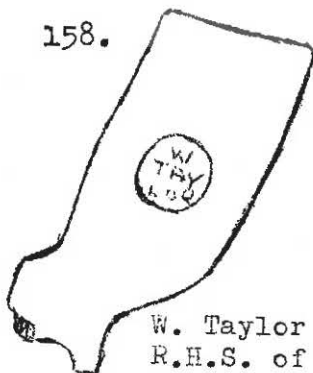
RT Incised on
center of bowl
IS Embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1700-40. Presumably
Robert Tippet II, Bristol,
Freedom 1678. (5/64" - 1)

157.



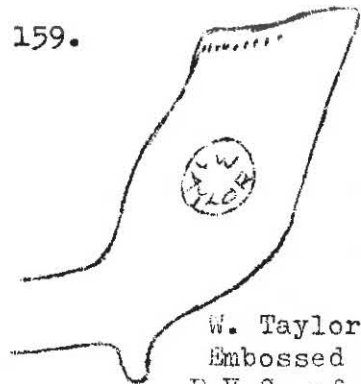
T. Embossed on R.H.S.
of bowl.
c. 1690-1700. English
pipe, many possible makers.
(5/64" - 2)

158.



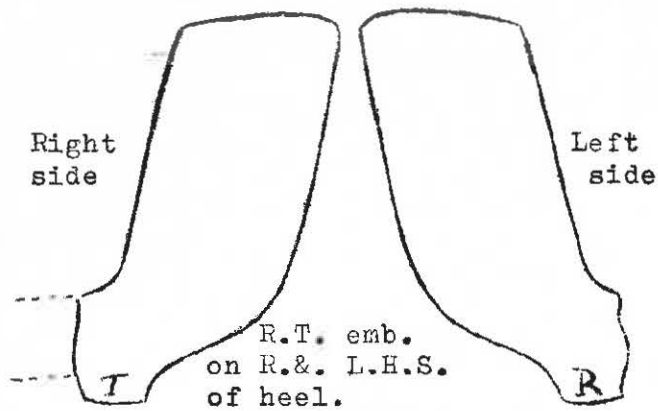
W. Taylor Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. William
Taylor, Bristol, Freeman
1688. (5/64" - 1)

159.



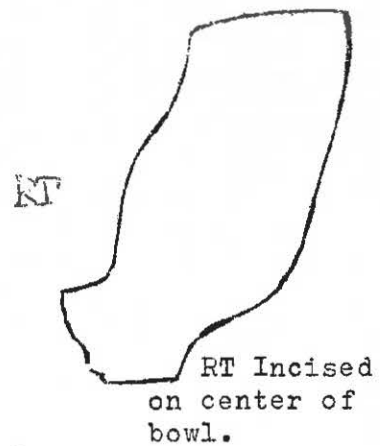
W. Taylor
Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Same maker
as #158. (5/64" - 1)

160.



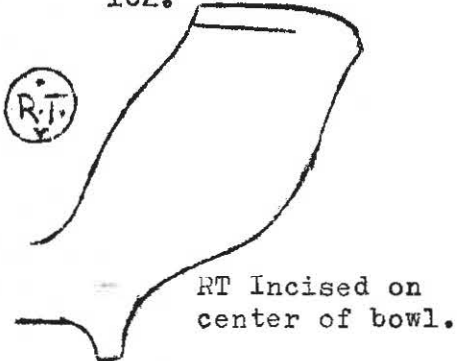
c. 1700-40. Robert Tippet
III, Bristol, Freedom 1713.
(5/64" - 1)

161.



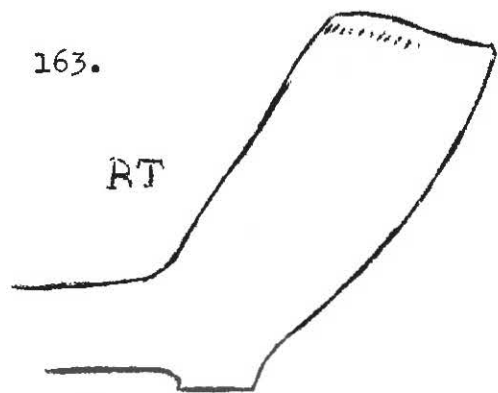
c. 1640-80. Robert
Tippet II, Bristol,
Freedom 1678.
(5/64" - 1)

162.



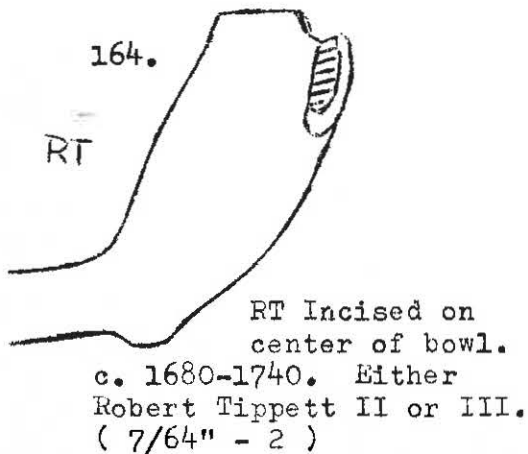
c. 1680-1730. Robert
Tippet I, Bristol,
Freedom 1660.
(1/8" - 6)

163.



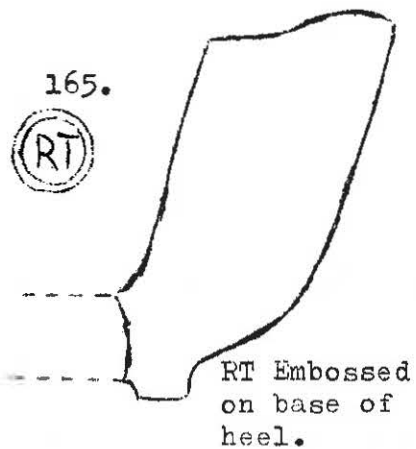
c. 1690-1740. Either
Robert Tippet II or III.
(3/32" - 11)

164.



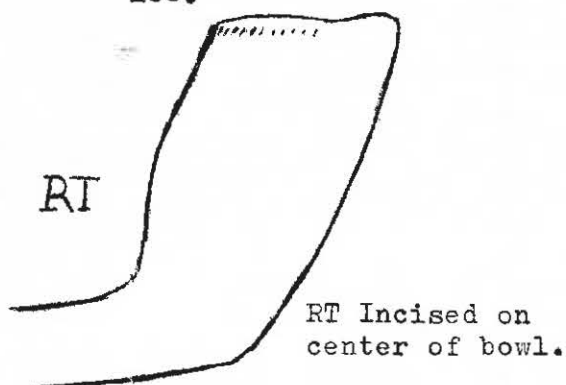
c. 1680-1740. Either
Robert Tippet II or III.
(7/64" - 2)

165.



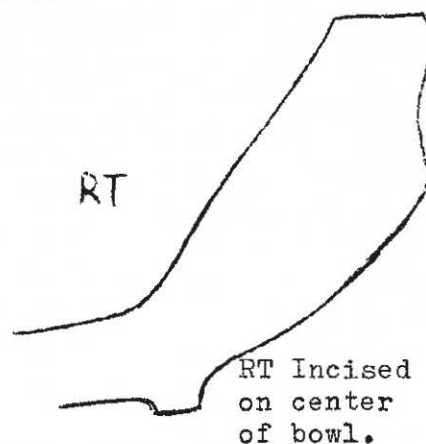
c. 1700-40. Either Robert
Tippet II or III.
(5/64" - 1)

166.



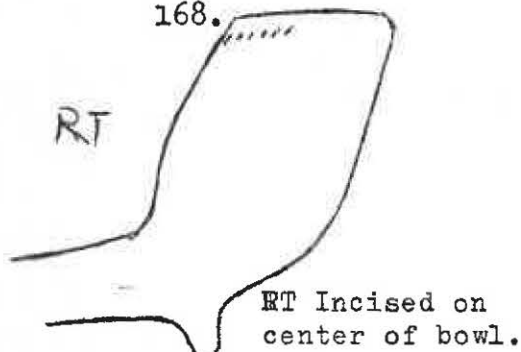
c. 1680-1730. Robert Tippet II, Bristol, Freeman 1678. (Total of 35 pipes of this type of which 11 were $3/32$ ". 20 were $5/64$ ", 4 were $7/64$ ").

167.



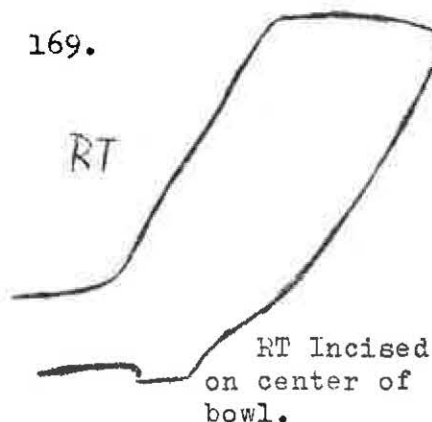
c. 1680-1720. Same maker as #166. (Total of 27 pipes of this type of which 25 were $3/32$ " and 2 were $7/64$ ").

168.



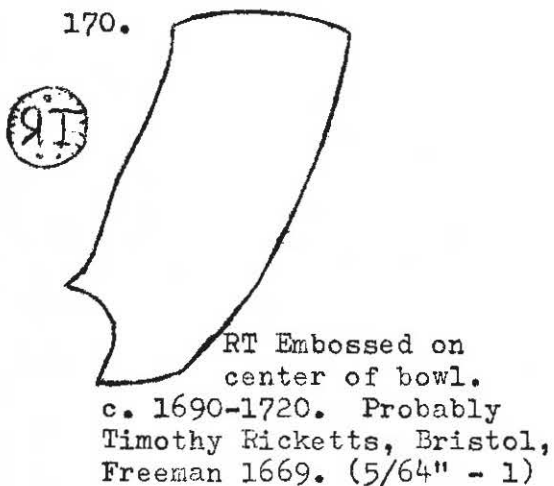
c. 1650-80. Robert Tippet I, Bristol, Freeman 1660. ($3/32$ " - 11)

169.



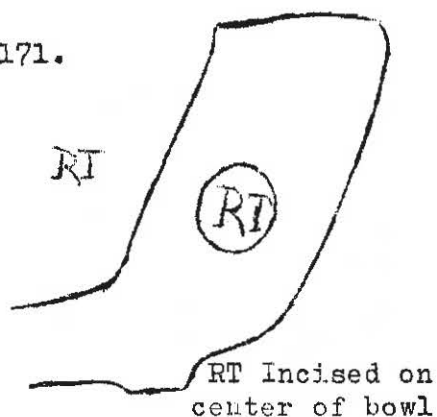
c. 1700-40. Either Robert Tippet II or III. (Total of 52 of these pipes of which 19 were $3/32$ ", 24 were $5/64$ ", and 9 were $7/64$ ")

170.



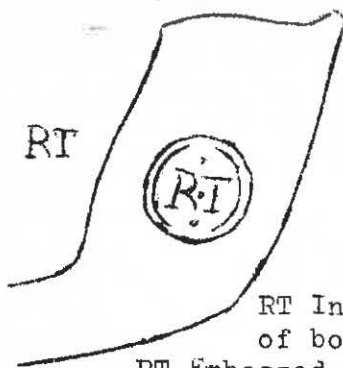
c. 1690-1720. Probably Timothy Ricketts, Bristol, Freeman 1669. ($5/64$ " - 1)

171.



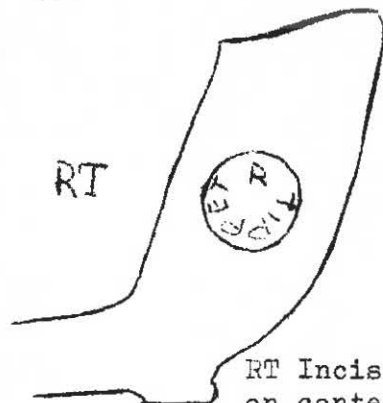
c. 1700-40. Either Robert Tippet II or III. (Total of 22 of these pipes of which 2 were $3/32$ " and 20 were $5/64$ ").

172.



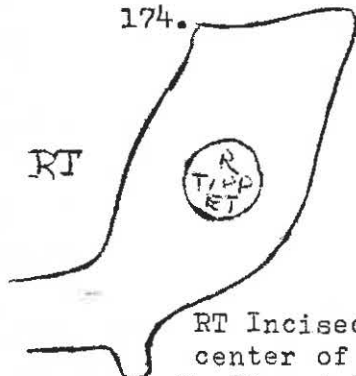
RT Incised on centre of bowl.
RT Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Robert Tippet II, Bristol, Freeman 1678. (5/64" - 22)

173.



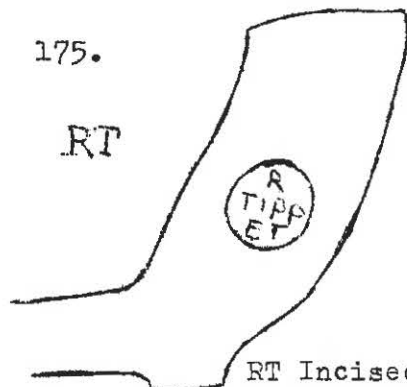
RT Incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Same maker as #172. (5/64" - 10)

174.



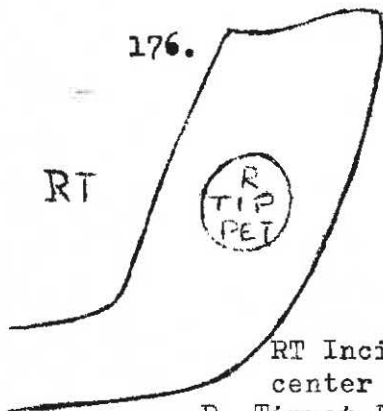
RT Incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Same maker as #172. (3/32" - 2)

175.



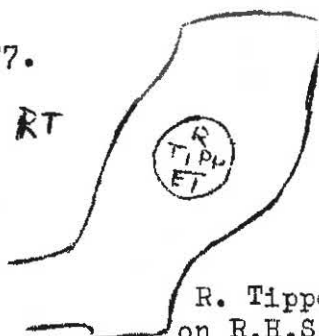
RT Incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1700-40. Either Robert Tippet II or III. (5/64" - 23)

176.



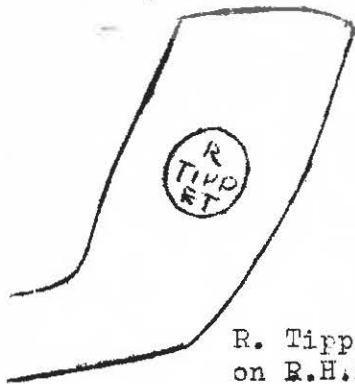
RT Incised on center of bowl.
R. Tippet Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1680-1730. Robert Tippet II, Bristol, Freedom 1678. (Total of 33 pipes of this type of which 3 were 3/32" and 30 were 5/64").

177.



R. Tippet Emb. on R.H.S. of bowl.
RT Incised on base of heel.
c. 1640-1720. Robert Tippet I, Bristol, Freeman 1660). (5/64" - 1)

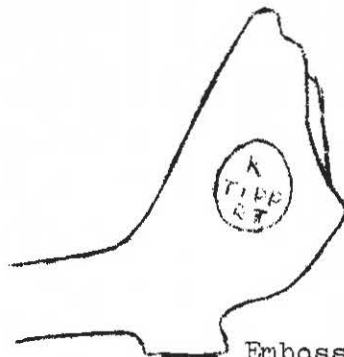
178.



R. Tippet Embossed
on R.H.S. of bowl

c. 1680-1730. Robert
Tippett II, Bristol,
Freeman 1678. (3/32" - 12)

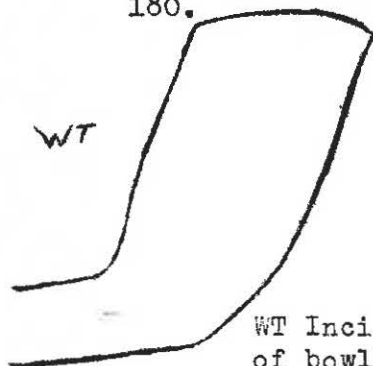
179.



Embossed
on R.H.S.
of bowl.

c. ? Robert Tippett II,
Bristol, Freeman 1678.
(5/64" - 2)

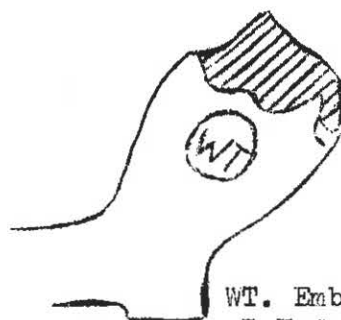
180.



WT Incised on center
of bowl.

c. 1700-30. Several
different possible makers.
(3/32" - 1)

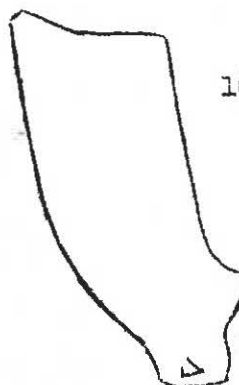
181.



WT. Emb.
on R.H.S.
of bowl.

c. ? Many different
possible English makers.
(5/64" - 2)

182,



V. Embossed on
L.H.S. of bowl.

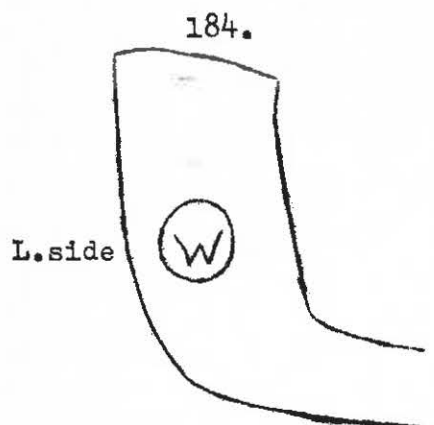
c. 1700-40. Many differ-
ent possible English makers.
(5/64" - 1)

183.

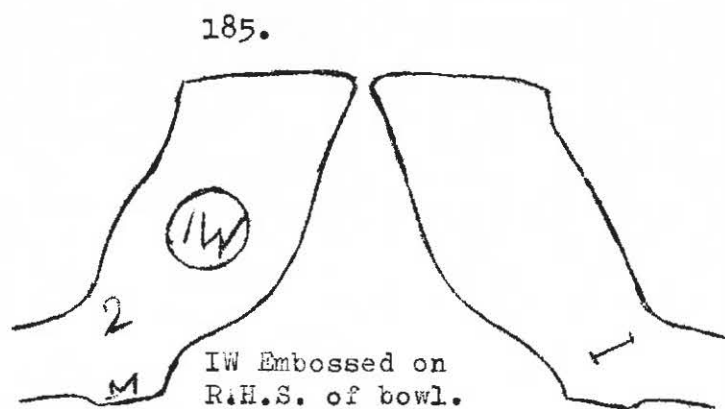


VV. Incised
on Center of
bowl.

c. ? A Dutch pipe.
(5/64" - 1).

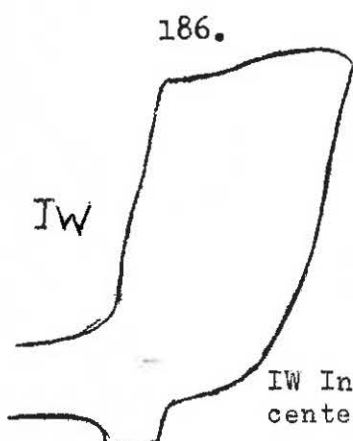


W. Embossed on L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1690-1700. Bristol export type. Maker unknown. (5/64" - 2)

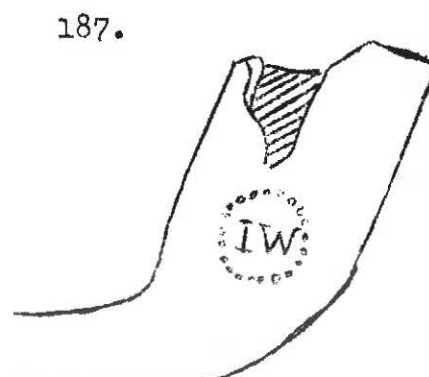


IW Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl.
2. Emb. on R.H.S. of bowl.
M. " " " " " "
I. " " L.H.S. " "

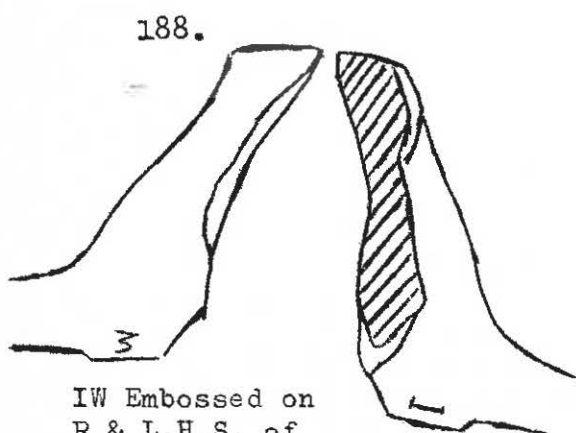
c. 1680-1710. Several different possible Bristol makers for the IW. The IM is probably John Massie or Macey, Bristol, Freedom 1700. (5/64" - 3)



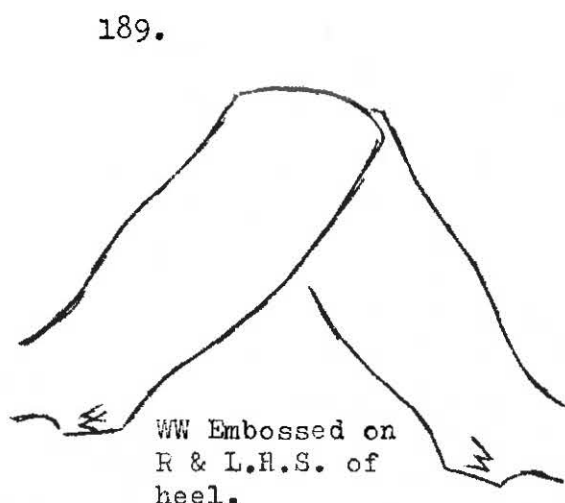
IW Incised on center of bowl.
c. 1720-70. Many different possible English makers. (5/64" - 5)



c. 1700-40. Many different possible English makers. (5/64" - 1).

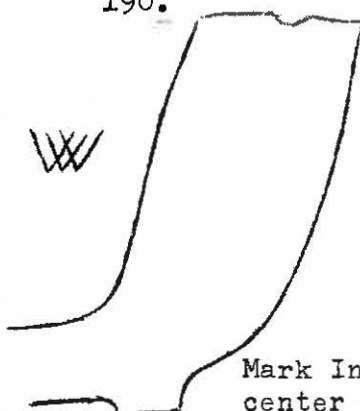


IW Embossed on R & L.H.S. of heel.
c. 1690-1720. John Whitaker of Wapping, London, married in 1689. (7/64" - 1)



WW Embossed on R & L.H.S. of heel.
c. 1700-40. Probably William Whitfield, London, Freeman 1691. (3/32" - 1).

190.



Mark Incised on
center of bowl.

c. 1720-80. Several different possible Bristol makers. (5/64" - 3)

191.



Webb
Incised on
center of bowl.

c. 1680-1730. Perhaps John Webb, Bristol; apprenticed in 1685. (5/64" - 1)

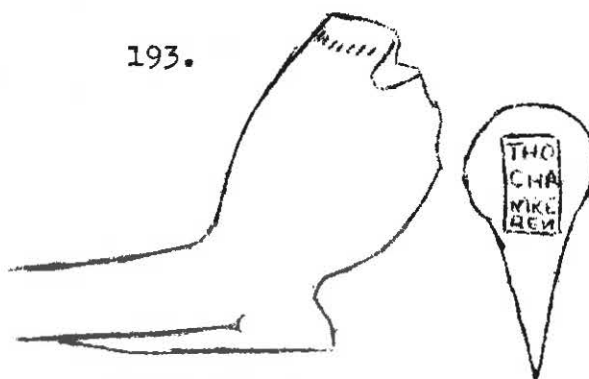
192.



I. Wilson Embossed on
R.H.S. of bowl

c. 1670-1720. John Wilson, Bristol, Freedom 1707. (5/64" - 6)

193.



TH-Chamrerren
Embossed on base
of heel.

c. 1700-50. Perhaps Thomas Chambers of Bentall, a suburb of Broseley. (7/64" - 1)

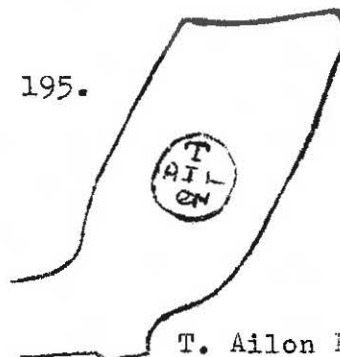
194.



I. Mihurs Embossed on
R.E.S. of bowl.

c. 1680-1740. John Myers, Chester, Freeman 1722. (5/64" - 1)

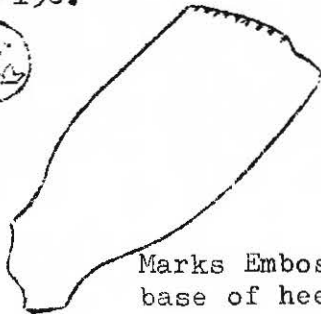
195.



T. Ailon Embossed
on R.H.S. of bowl.

c. 1700-40. Maker unknown. (3/32" - 1)

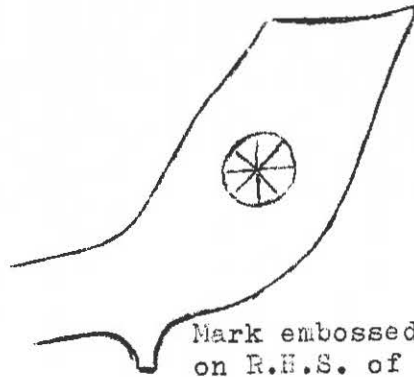
196.



Marks Embossed on
base of heel.

c. ?. A Dutch pipe.
(1/16" - 2)

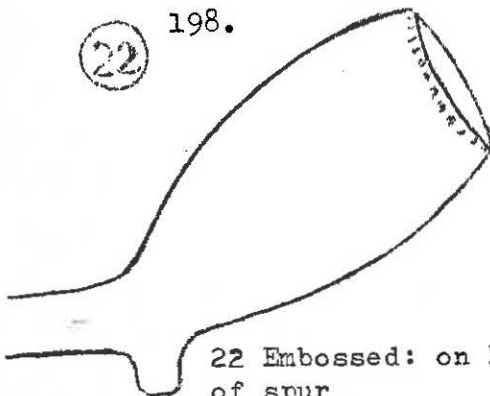
197.



Mark embossed
on R.H.S. of
bowl.

c. 1680-1730. An English
pipe. (3/32" - 2)

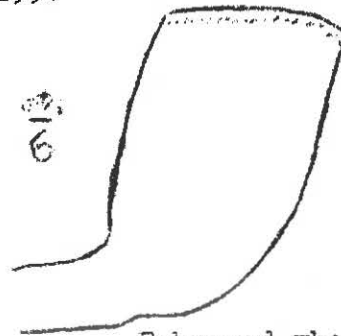
198.



22 Embossed: on heel •
of spur

c. 19th century. Dutch
pipe. (3/32" - 1)

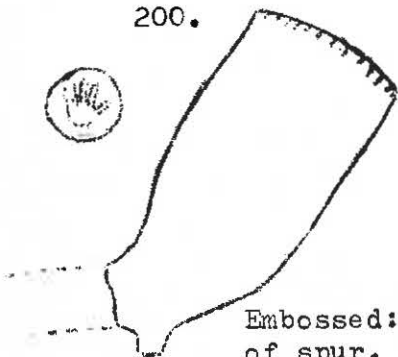
199.



Embossed where
spur should be

c. Late 17th century.
A Dutch pipe. (5/64" - 10)

200.



Embossed: center
of spur.

c. ?. Probably a Dutch
pipe. (3/32" - 1)

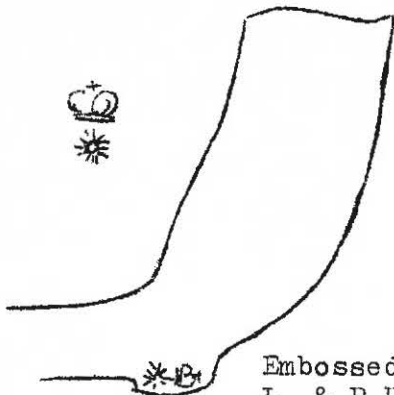
201.



Embossed on
R. & L.H.S.
of bowl.

c. 1690-1720. An English
pipe. (1/16" - 2)

202.

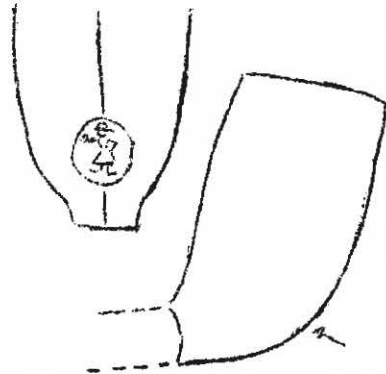


Embossed on
L. & R.H.S. of
spur.

c. 1700-40. An English
pipe. (5/64" - 3)

Front

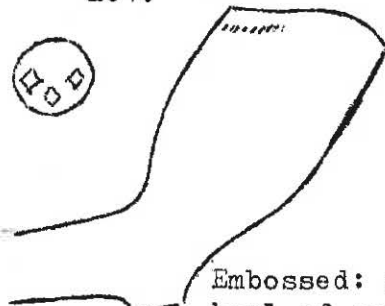
203.



Embossed on front
of lower bowl.

c. 18th century. Dutch
pipe, a Gouda mark.
(5/64" - 1)

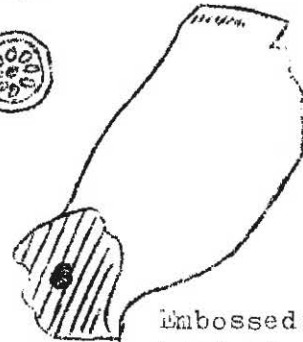
204.



Embossed: on
heel of spur

c. ?. Probably a Dutch
pipe. (1/8" - 1)

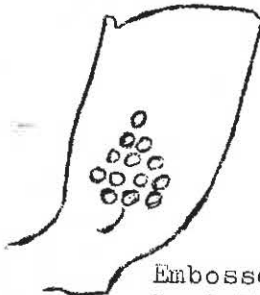
205.



Embossed: on
heel of spur

c. ?. Probably a Dutch
pipe. (1/8" - 1)

206.

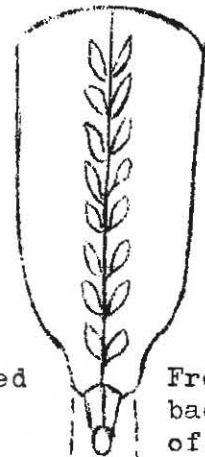


Embossed: on
L. & R.H.S. of bowl

c. 1650-90. An English
pipe. (5/64" - 4)

Front

207.



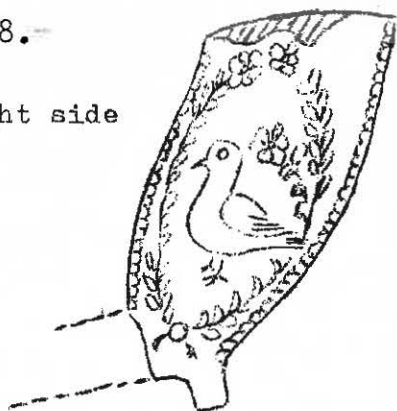
Embossed

Front &
back center
of bowl.

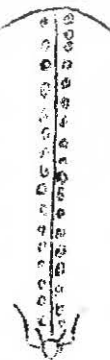
c. 1850. An English pipe.
Oswald type 12A.
(1/16" - 1)

208.

right side



front

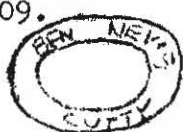


left side



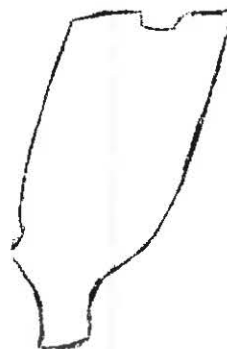
Embossed on left and right side of bowl.
c. 1830-70. An English pipe. (3/32" - 1).

209.



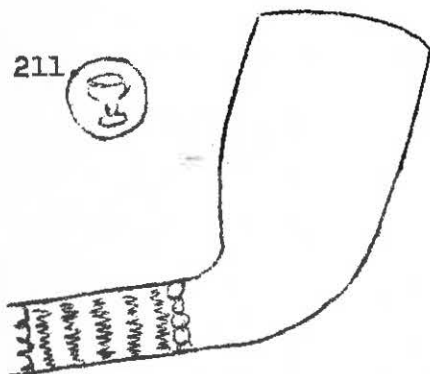
Ben Nevis Cutty incised center of bowl.
c. 1850. Probably made in Glasgow.
(5/64" - 1).

210.



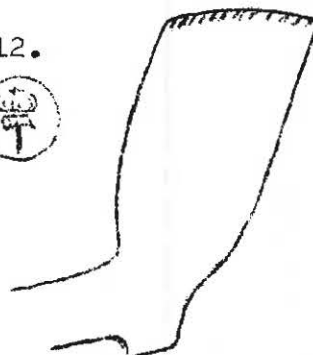
Embossed on heel of spur.
c. ? A Dutch pipe.
(3/32" - 1).

211



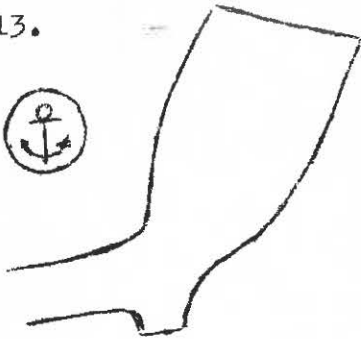
Embossed center of bowl.
Markings incised on stem.
c. ? A Dutch pipe.
(3/32" - 2).

212.



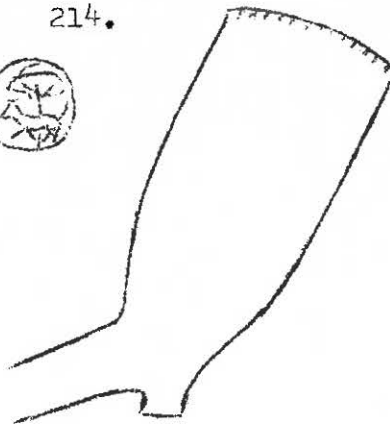
Embossed on heel of spur.
c. ? A Dutch pipe.
(5/64" - 1)

213.



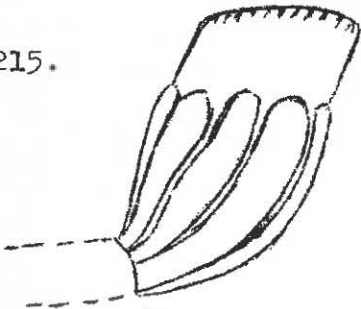
Embossed on heel of spur.
c. ? Probably a Dutch pipe.
(5/64" - 1).

214.



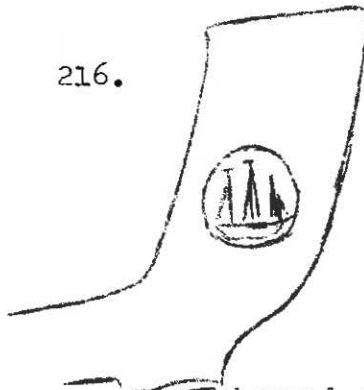
Embossed on heel of spur
c. ? Probably a Dutch pipe.
(5/64" - 1).

215.



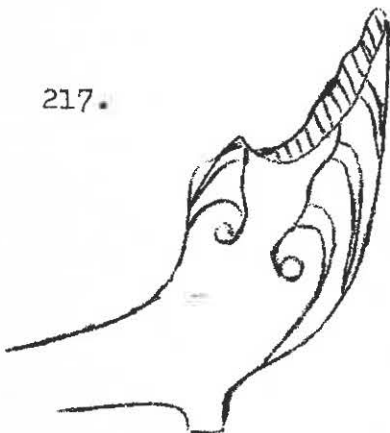
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1820-50. An English pipe.
(5/64" - 2).

216.



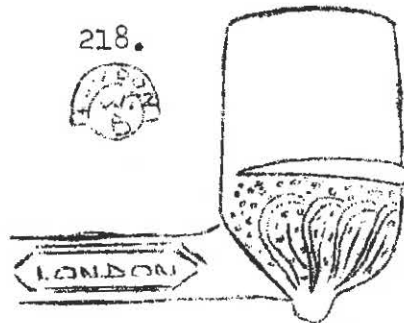
Embossed on R.H.S. of
bowl.
c. 1730-60. An English pipe.
(5/64" - 3).

217.



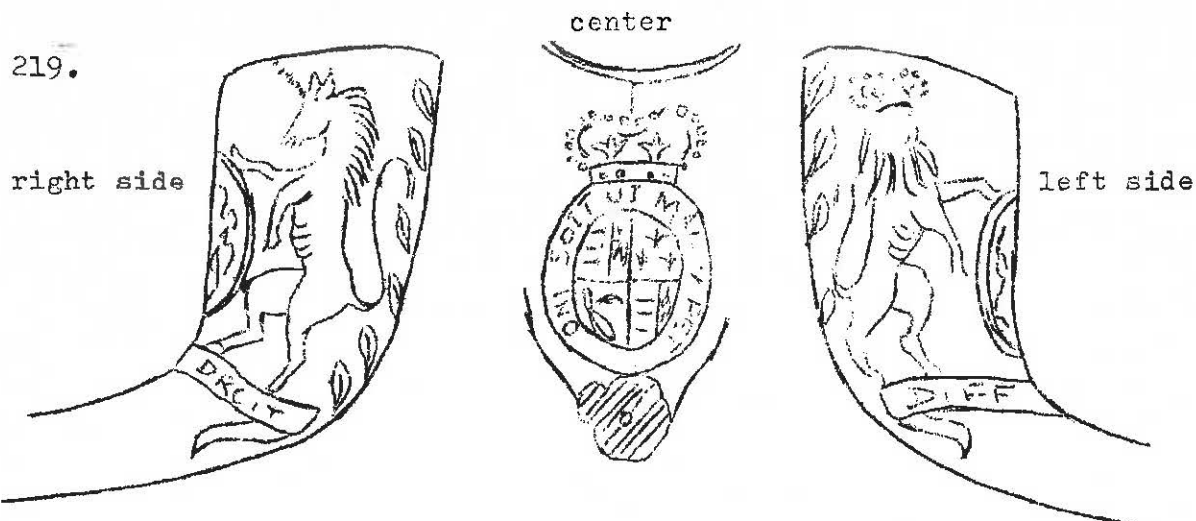
Embossed on R & L hand side of bowl. Markings embossed R & L.H.S.
c. ? An English pipe.
(1/16" - 1)

218.



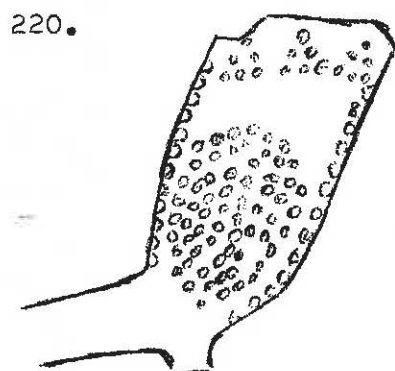
London incised on stem
W.T.B. London incised center of
bowl

c. 1850. Possibly William
Turpin, London, Freedom 1832.
(1/16" - 9).

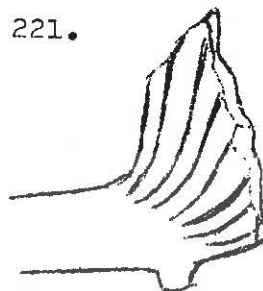


Embossed on R.H.S. of bowl. Embossed. Embossed on L.H.S. of bowl.

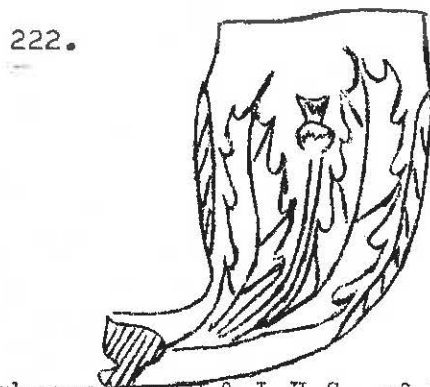
c. 18th century. One of the London armorial pipes. These were made by various makers and bear the Royal Arms from William III onwards. These are the Hanoverian Arms from 1714-1801. (1/16" - 9).



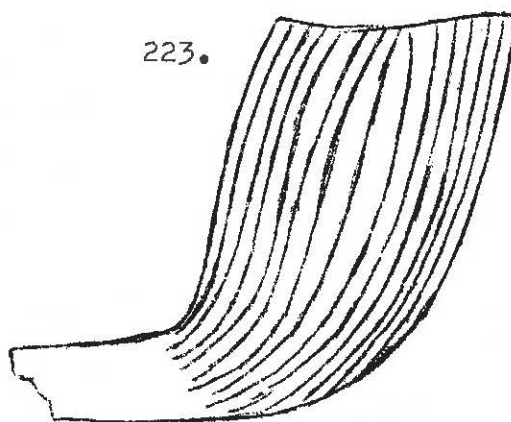
Embossed on R. & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1650-90. An English pipe.
(3/32" - 2)



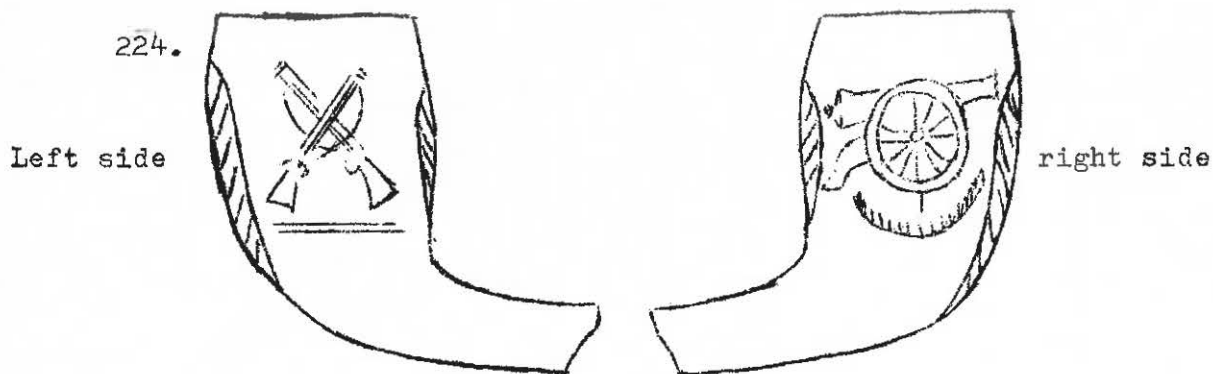
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. ? An English pipe.
(1/16" - 1).



Embossed on R & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1850 onwards. Scottish
Thistle. (5/64" - 2)



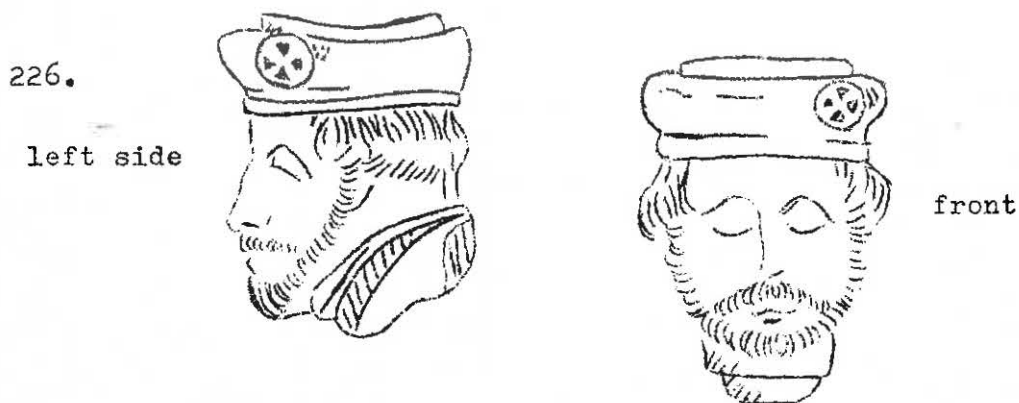
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. post 1850. An English briar
copy. (5/64" - 1).



Embossed on right and left sides of bowl.
c. 1860. An English pipe. Crossed muskets
with cannon on reverse. (1/16" - 2)



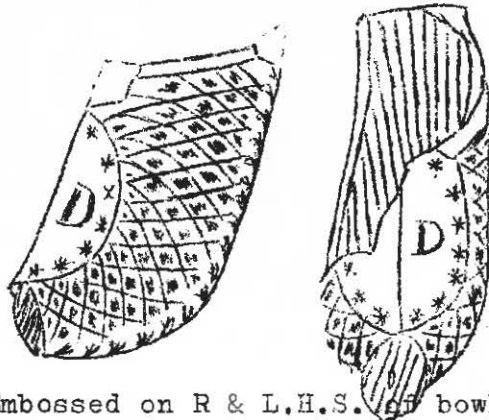
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of bowl
c. post 1850. Gauntlet and oak leaves. Isle
of Man symbol. (1/16" - 1).



Embossed.
c. post 1840. Moulded head of possibly Robert
the Bruce. (1/16" - 1).

227.

right
side



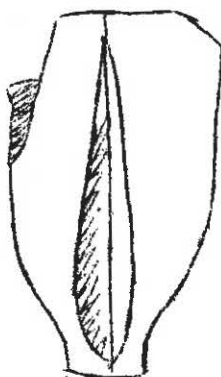
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. post 1850. A TD pipe from Glasgow.
(5/64" - 1)

228.

right
side

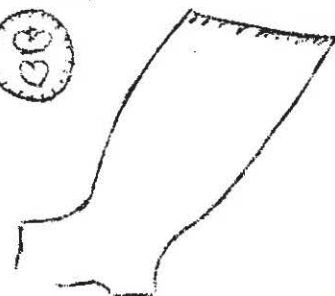


front



Embossed on front of bowl.
c. post 1850. A briar copy.
English pipe. (5/64" - 1).

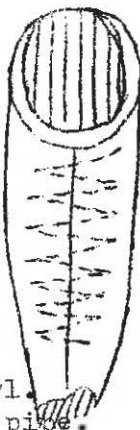
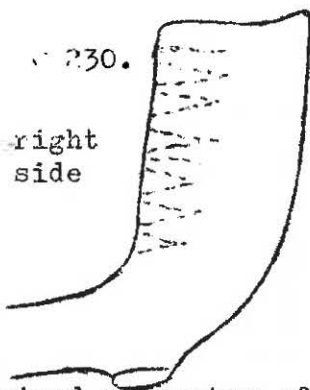
229.



Embossed on heel of spur.
c. 1680-1710. Either Dutch
or West Country.
(3/32" - 1).

230.

right
side

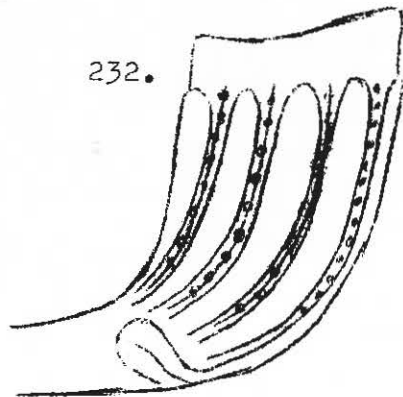


Incised on center of bowl.
c. 1700-30. An English pipe.
(3/32" - 1)

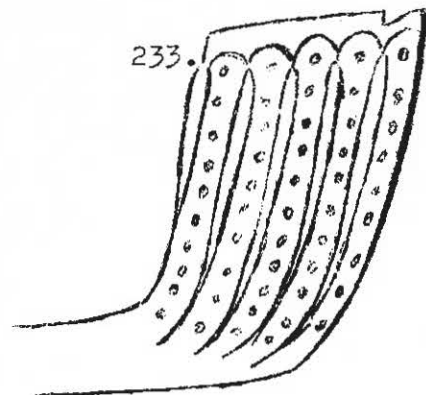
231.



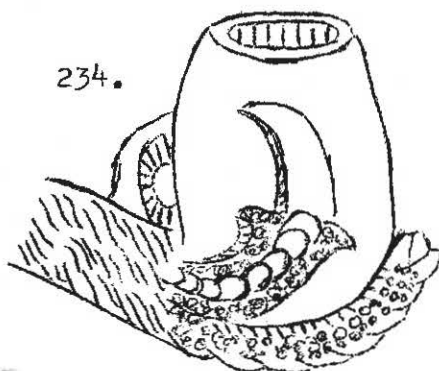
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of
bowl.
c. post 1840. An English
pipe. (1/16" - 1)



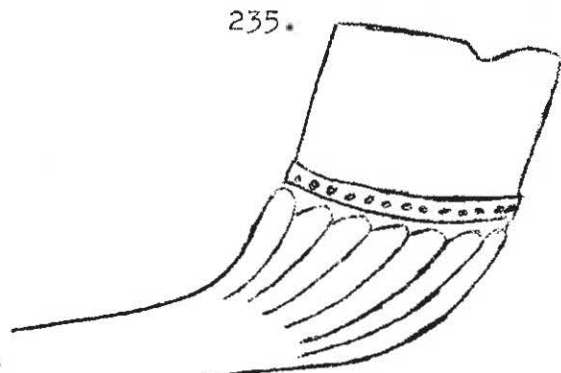
Embossed on R & L.S. of bowl.
c. post 1840. An English pipe.
(1/16" - 1)



Embossed on R. & L.S. of
bowl.
c. post 1840. An English
pipe. (5/64" - 1).

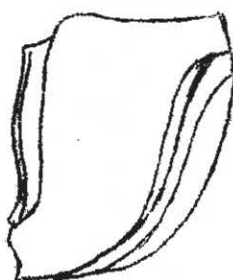


Embossed on R & L.S. of bowl.
c. post 1840. An English pipe.
(1/16" - 1)/

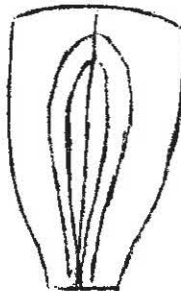


Embossed on R & L.S. of bowl.
c. post 1840. An English
pipe. (3/32" - 1)

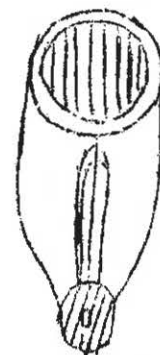
236.
right side



front



back center



Embossed front and center of bowl.
c. post 1840. An English pipe.
(1/16" - 1).

237.



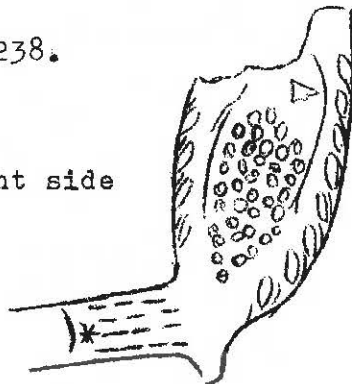
front.



Embossed on R. & L.S. of bowl.
c. 1820-40. An English pipe.
(1/16" - 2).

238.

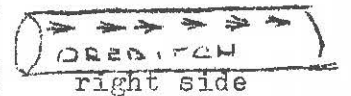
right side



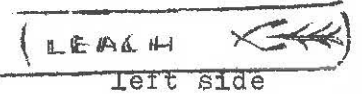
front



STEMS



right side



left side

Embossed on R. & L.S. of bowl.

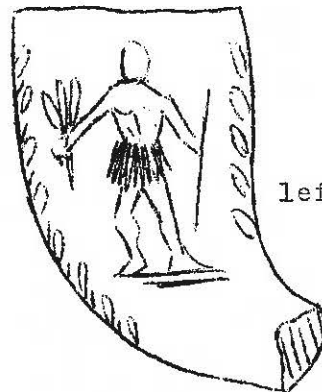
c. 1790-1840. James Leach working in
Shoreditch, London, Freedom 1832. (1/16" - 1).

239.

right side

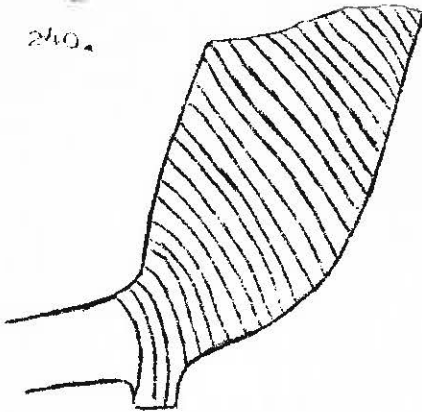


left side



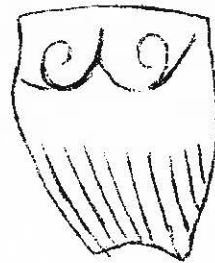
Embossed on R. & L.S. of bowl.
c. 1840-60. An English pipe.
(5/64" - 1).

240.



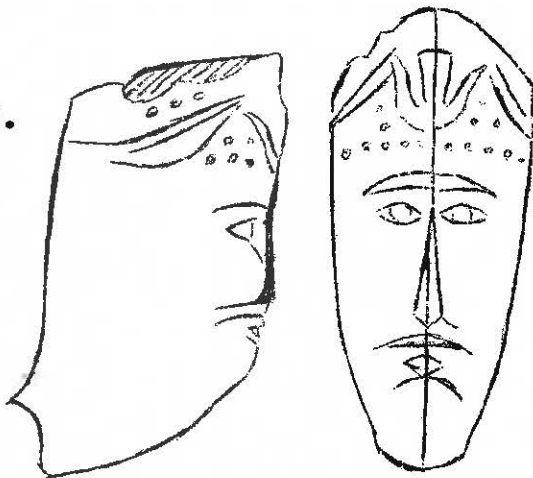
Embossed on R. & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1820-70. An English pipe.
(5/64" - 1)

241.



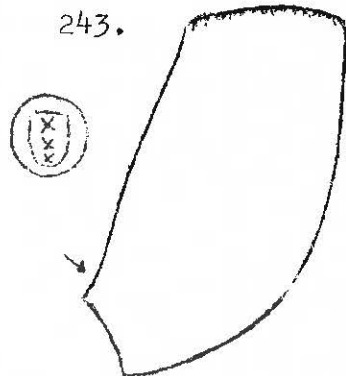
Embossed on R & L.H.S. of
bowl.
c. ? An English pipe.
(? - 1)

242.



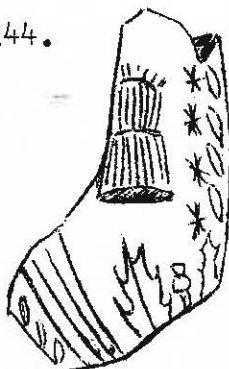
Embossed.
c. ? Nationality unknown.
(? - 1)

243.



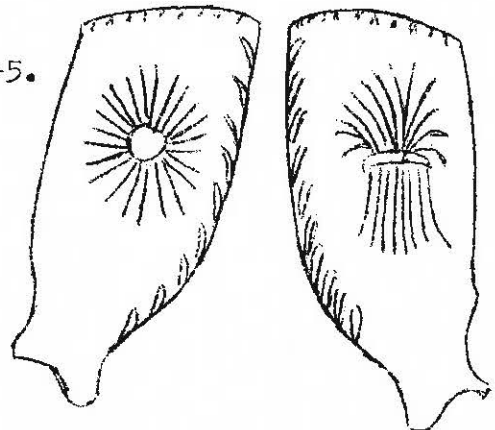
Embossed above stem
c. ? A Dutch pipe.
(? - 1)

244.



Embossed.
c. ? Probably Scottish.
(? - 1)

245.



Embossed on R. & L.H.S. of bowl.
c. 1790-1840. An English pipe.
(? - 1).

APPENDIX B

ORNAMENTAL STEMS OF WHITE CLAY PIPES

1.

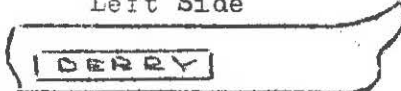


Incised: on L. & R.H.S. of stem

Probably the same as pipe #38. (1/16" - 6)

2.

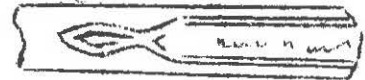
Left Side



Incised: on R.H.S. of stem.
(5/64" - 1)

3.

Right Side

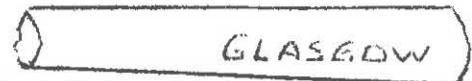


Embossed: L.&R.H.S.
of stem.
(1/16" - 1)

4. Left Side.



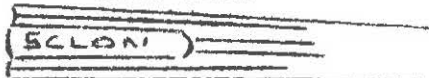
left side



Incised: on L. & R.H.S. of stem
Probably the same as #7 on this page.
(5/64" - 2)

5.

Left side



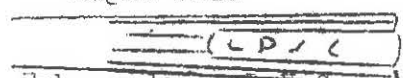
Embossed: on L.H.S.
of stem

Gilson
a Lille
D & P

Incised
around
stem.

(5/64" - 1)

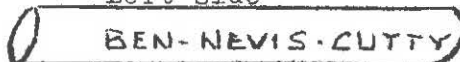
Right side



Embossed: on R.H.S.
of stem.

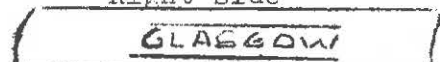
6.

Left side



Incised: on L.H.S. of stem
(1/16" - 1)

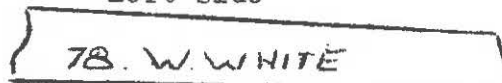
Right side



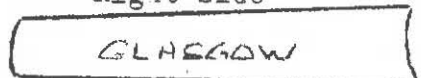
Incised: on R.H.S.
of stem.

7.

Left side



Right side



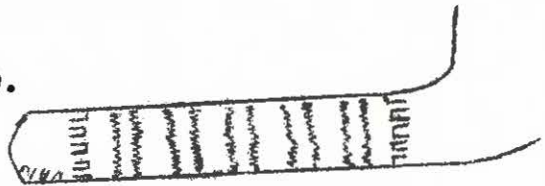
Incised on L. & R.H.S. of stem
(5/64" - 1)

8.



Incised: Around stem
(7/64" - 18)

9.



Incised: Around stem
(5/64" - 15)

10.



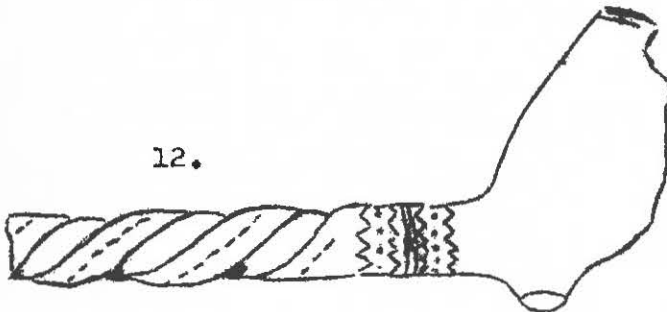
Incised: Around stem
(7/64" - 31)

11.



Incised: Around stem
(1/8" - 24)

12.



Incised: & twisted stem.
(7/64" - 1)

13.



Incised & twisted stem.
(7/64" - 2)

14.



Incised & twisted stem.
(7/64" - 1)

15.



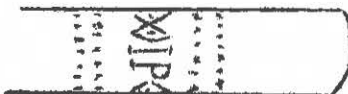
Incised & twisted stem
(5/64" - 1)

16.



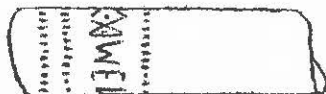
Incised: Around stem
(1/8" - 6)

17.



Incised: Around stem
(1/8" - 8)

18.



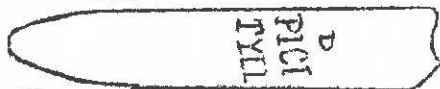
Incised: On stem.
(7/64" - 8)

19.



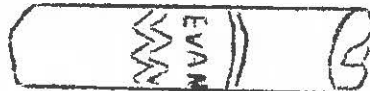
Embossed: On stem.
(3/32" - 1)

20.



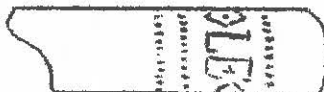
Incised: On stem.
(3/32" - 1)

21.



Incised: Around stem.
Possibly William Evans,
Bristol, Freedom 1660; or
William Evans, Chester,
Freedom 1812. (1/8" - 5)

22.



Incised: Around stem.
(7/64" - 1)

23.



Incised: On stem.
(5/64" - 1)

24.



Incised: Around Stem.
(1/8" - 2)

25.



Incised: On Stem
(7/64" - 4)

26.



Incised: On stem.
(3/32" - 9)

27.



Incised: On stem
(7/64" - 1)

28.



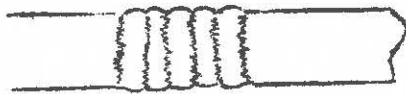
Incised: Around stem
(1/8" - 4)

29.



Incised: Around stem.
(3/32" - 4)

30.



Incised - Around stem
(7/64" - 9)

31.



Incised: Around stem
(7/64" - 1)

32.



Incised - Around stem
(3/32" - 1)

33.



Incised: Around stem
(3/32" - 1)

34.



Incised - Around stem
(7/64" - 3)

35.



Incised - Around stem
(7/64" - 2)

36.



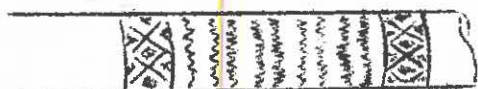
Embossed - Around stem.
(1/16" - 2)

37.



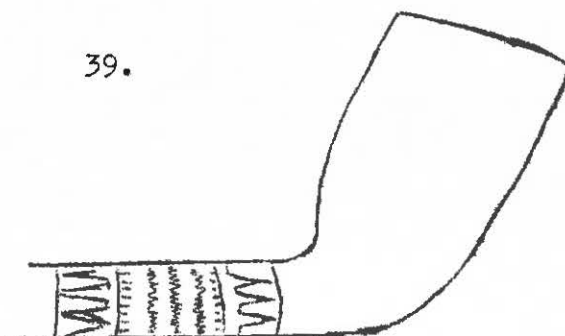
Incised - Around stem
(5/64" - 2)

38.



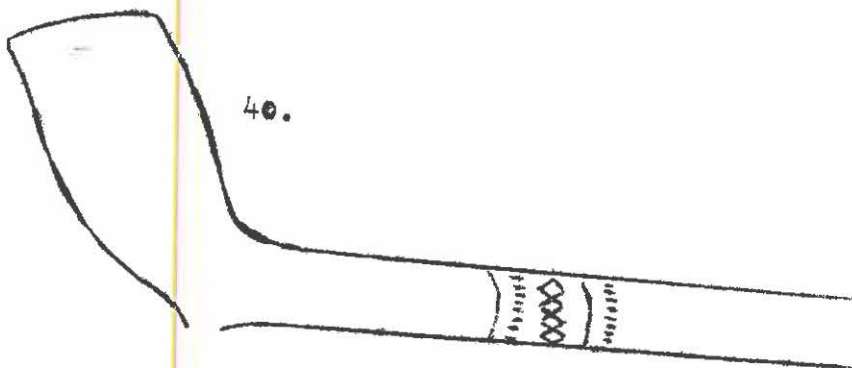
Incised - Around stem
($5/64''$ - 2)

39.



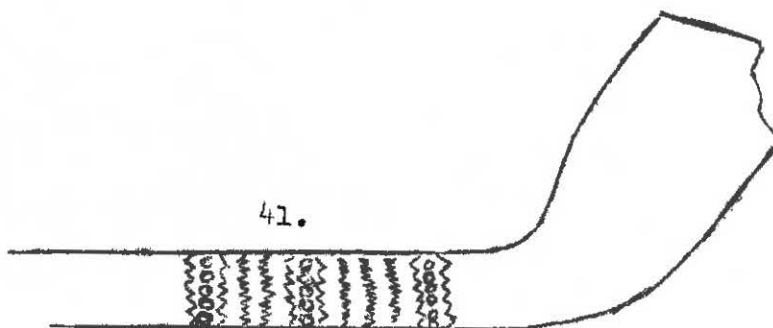
Incised - Around stem.
c. 1820-70. ($3/32''$ - 7)

40.



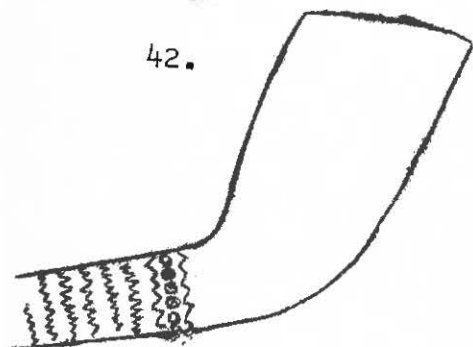
Incised - Around stem.
c. 1790-1840. ($7/64''$ - 5)

41.



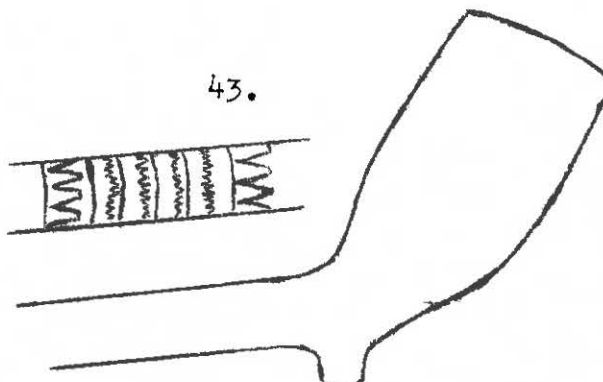
Incised - Around stem
c. 1820-70. ($5/64''$ - 9)

42.



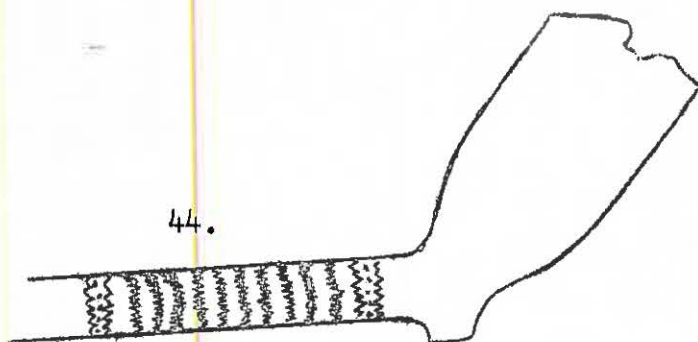
Incised - Around stem
c. 1680-1730.
($5/64''$ - 21)

43.

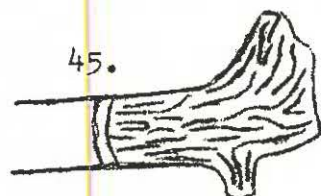


Incised - Around stem
c. 1680-1720.
($5/64''$ - 11)

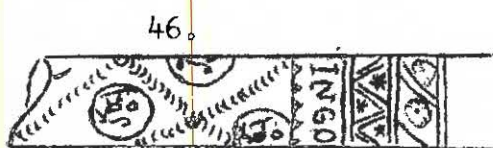




Incised - Around stem
c. 1680-1720
(5/64" - 15)





Incised - On stem & bowl
(1/16" - 1)





Incised - On stem
(3/32" - 1)





23. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - V - 1)


24. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - V - 14)


25. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - I - 10)

26. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - VI - 62)


27. 
3 marks incised
(3/32" - III - 80)

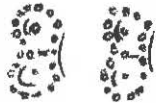
28. 
4 marks incised
(3/32" - V - 14)


29. 
3 marks incised
(7/64" - III - 17)


30. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - III - 3)


31. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - ? - 1)

32. 
3 marks incised
(3/16" - ? - 1)

33. 
2 marks incised
(7/64" - ? - 1)

34. 
2 marks incised
(5/64" - ? - 1)

35. 
3 marks incised
(1/8" - ? - 2)

36. 
1 mark incised
(only a small fragment
of a stem).

